



"CORNWALL REMEMBERS"

TWO CENTURIES OF CORNWALL LIFE

by
BEULAH M. SANFORD

Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations: ask thy father, and he will show thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee.

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DEDICATION

This volume is dedicated to the descendants of Cornwall's early settlers who labored and sacrificed to build a town established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity, on which our Nation was founded.

"It is a glorious thing to be well descended but the glory of it belongs to our ancestors."

FOREWORD

Cornwall is most fortunate in having an early history written by the Rev. Lyman Matthews, a native son. For many years he served as a Congregational minister. Late in life his health required him to give up this work and he returned to his native town. He then became interested in compiling the history of Cornwall which was published in Middlebury in 1862.

This valuable and interesting book has long been out of print and copies are difficult to secure. Many residents of the town feel that the history of Cornwall should be continued to the present as a century has now elapsed. This book would be incomplete without much of the early history recorded by Mr. Matthews and it has been deemed wise to quote freely from it for the benefit of many who have not read the early edition. Let us give honor to this man who had the wisdom and foresight to preserve for us the history of Cornwall's first one hundred years.

At the time he wrote there were many children of the first settlers to furnish much of the material of great interest. These incidents and anecdotes are of great value and cannot be omitted. Space will not permit all to be recorded here but the first edition can be referred to, in libraries for more details.

A generous appropriation from the Town Treasury met the expense for that printing. The steel engravings of many Cornwall citizens were gratuitously furnished by liberal friends enhancing the value of the book.

The late Mrs. Sarah Sanford Lane and Mrs. Anna Stowell Sunderland Bingham greatly desired having the history of the town continued but were not able to accomplish it.

Hearty thanks for aid in preparing parts of this manuscript are due the following persons.

Miss Jessie E. Foote has given unlimited hours in securing records of scores of Cornwall graduates from Middlebury College and also other records from the Town Clerk's Office.

Mrs. Will Ringey, Town Clerk, has contributed from her records complete lists of Town Clerks, Moderators and Town Representatives besides lists of those serving in recent wars.

Mr. Burton B. Dimmock has given valuable information in Chapter XVII of his trips, some of them with his father, to South Africa and South America, also on Mr. Charles R. Witherell's trips to the same countries. In Chapter XVIII Mr. Dimmock described some of the early families that came from Canada and in Chapter XXIV is an article on W. Harrison Bingham.

Mrs. Albert Bingham Sr. has given the complete work accomplished by the Cornwall Grange.

In Chapter XVII Mr. Stuart R. Witherell has told of the apple industry and his Cornwall Orchards. He has also furnished the wonderful historic map of Cornwall made in 1871, and the three pictures of the town's church, school and monument.

Mrs. Arlyn W. Foote has cheerfully done all of the typing.

Mr. Arthur W. Bingham has been a source of encouragement for his interest in the book.

If errors in facts are noted or omission of some events, it will be regretted. The book has grown beyond our dreams. We have sifted a great amount of material always seeking the truth.

To Winfield E. Foote Sr. should go the credit for the accomplishment of this task, for he always believed it could be done.

To all who have in any way given valuable and generous help, most hearty and grateful thanks are given.

If this book can deepen the interest in the value of Cornwall, if it can inspire fresh ambitions and higher standards, the goal will be attained.

"He who expects a perfect work to see
Expects what ne'er was, nor yet shall be."

Reference Books:

Smith's History of Addison County

Child's Addison County Gazetteer and Directory

Heminway's Addison County

The Hill Country of Northern New England by Wilson

Uncommon Vermont by Parker Lee

Men of Vermont by Ullery

State of Vermont—2 volumes—Carleton

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CHAPTER I

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GRANTS

Probably the first white man to look upon this section of Vermont was the French adventurer, Samuel de Champlain, who in 1609 sailed down the lake which now bears his name. It was an unbroken wilderness visited only by Indians on hunting expeditions, and French and English explorers from Canada.

Gov. Wentworth of New Hampshire claimed he had been given power by King George the Third of England to give areas for settlement in this region then known as the New Hampshire Grants, now Vermont. New York claimed the same authority given to the Duke of York by King Charles the Second. Most of the towns of Addison County received their Charters in 1761. Many of the settlers here came from Litchfield County, Conn. In fact, Vermont was largely settled from that county. It gave us our first governor and three others later, also the Allens and many other famous leaders including three U. S. senators.

The Grantees held regular meetings in Litchfield, Conn. but their records were all destroyed by fire in 1778 making it very difficult to place their claims here later. The date on the Charter is Nov. 3, 1761 with sixty-five names on the back of it. A photostat copy of this Charter is in the D. A. R. Chapter House.

The Governor reserved 500 acres for himself in each township. The tract six miles square containing about 25,000 acres was to be divided into seventy equal shares. One share was to be set apart for the "Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. One share for a Glebe for the Church of England, as by law established. One share for the first settled minister of the Gospel and one share for the benefit of a school in said town."

There are many errors in the boundaries of the New Hampshire Charter of 1761 and also in a Vermont survey of 1784. The town lines with Middlebury, Weybridge and Whiting had to be changed.

The Charter stated that as soon as the town had fifty families resident and settled therein they might have the liberty of holding two fairs annually and a market might be opened and kept one or more days each week. The first meeting for the choice of town officers shall be held on the first Wednesday of January next; and after that the annual meetings for the choice of such officers for said town shall be on the second Tuesday of March. The Grants were given under the following conditions, viz:

I. Every Grantee shall plant and cultivate five acres of land within the term of five years, for every fifty acres contained in his share, or forfeit his land.

II. All pine trees fit for masting the royal navy shall not be cut without special license for so doing.

III. That before any division of the land to the Grantees a tract of land at the center of said town shall be marked out for town lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee, of the contents of one acre.

IV. For the space of ten years each Grantee was to pay one ear of Indian corn only, on the twenty-fifth day of December, annually, if lawfully demanded, the first payment to be made on December 25th 1761.

V. Every proprietor after December 1771 shall pay yearly for the next ten years one shilling, Proclamation money, for every hundred acres he owns, settles or possesses to the Council chamber in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The Grantees organized under their Charter and adopted the name of a town in Litchfield County to which some of their number were attached. They held their early meetings in Salisbury, Conn. where many of them resided. It is probable that like the proprietors of other towns, they complied with their Charter but the fact that the record of their proceedings was burned in 1778 with the records of their lots, they may have located their lots about where they pleased. Claims thus located were called "pitches", the evidence of which was a certified survey which embraced some designation of boundaries, and was recorded on the Proprietor's book. This method occasioned confusion which was increased by the action of the Proprietors appropriating lands to individuals as a remuneration for service done on the highways, the construction of which for many years was an extremely heavy burden on the inhabitants. Permission was granted to any one of their number to make a pitch of fifty acres for doing two days' work on the highway or for the payment of three dollars to the treasurer of the body. He should have the privilege of making such a pitch in "two places". Thus many secured more pitches and as a result later claimants found no land unoccupied on which to place their survey. Many valuable lots of land were secured in this way, which cost their owner nothing but the trouble of surveying, or the surveyor's, and the register's fees.

Those few settlers who came to Cornwall in 1774 held a Proprietors' meeting and voted themselves many pitches for work done for the town on the road from north to south. For example—"Voted that any of the Proprietors have the privilege of laying out three hundred acres on each right which they own on the undivided lands, by paying five dollars for each hundred acres that he pitches; said pitches to be laid out as many rods one way as the other, with proper allowance for highways. Said money to be paid to the Treasurer that shall be hereafter chosen."

CHAPTER II

THE FIRST SETTLERS

*"They braved the savage in his native wilds;
They bade defiance to the wintry blast:
Smiled at the toils and perils of their way,
And onward came."*

President Lincoln said at Gettysburg, "the world can never forget what they did here." Let us not forget what the pioneers of Cornwall did here, for after all, history is a story of the people, their joys and their sorrows. It is well to remember that they were educated men with a desire to build a well-established community with schools and churches. They must depend upon themselves for food and raiment and the protection of their families. They were men whom no obstacle could discourage, no perils could intimidate, they were a law unto themselves.

The first settlers within the bounds of Cornwall were:—

Asa Blodgett	Theophilus Allen	Sardius Blodget
James Bentley Sr.	William Douglass	Solomon Linsly
James Bentley Jr.	Samuel Benton	Aaron Scott
Thomas Bentley	Eldad Andrus	Dr. Nathan Foot
Joseph Throop	Samuel Blodget	

They arrived and made their pitches in 1774, settled their lands on the east side of Cornwall, bounding on Otter Creek. In the change of township limits they became inhabitants of Middlebury, in 1796.

The following year, 1775, Ebenezer Stebbins, Joel Linsley, and John Holley made their pitches, and in 1776 Jonah Sanford, Obadiah Wheeler and James Marsh Douglass settled their locations.

Solomon Linsly and Jonah Sanford were the only ones whose names are on the Charter that ever occupied their grants. Jonah Sanford came and claimed his two pitches in 1776 but did not stay here then. After the war in 1784 his son Benjamin settled south of West Cornwall and his brother Simeon, settled on the west road on the farm, now owned by Winfield E. Foote, who is a descendant of Jonah Sanford in the seventh generation from the original Grantee.

Eldad Andrus, located on the farm now occupied by Albert Carley, and later on built the present house, which was sold to Mr. Truman Holley. Mr. Andrus then moved to the northwestern part of town and located on land bordering on Lemon Fair.

The pitch of Samuel Blodget of one hundred acres was on the east and west road from Charlestown No. 4. through Middlebury and Bridport to Lake Champlain. He also lived upon what, in 1790, was made the north

and south road from Cornwall to Middlebury. In 1810 this road was changed to its present location and later the eastern part of the old road was discontinued.

Sardius Blodget made a pitch of one hundred acres on the north side of town, but because of the indefiniteness of the boundaries it is impossible to locate.

The first pitch of Solomon Linsly of one hundred acres embraced the farm later known as the Milo Williamson farm. His first cabin was east of the present house.

Aaron Scott of Sunderland, Conn., made his first pitch of one hundred acres west of Solomon Linsly. His survey covered the farm of Reuben Samson and other land lying west and south.

Dr. Nathan Foot, of Watertown, Conn. made his first pitch where the road from the west joins the main road. In connection with this pitch, he had a title to some five or six hundred acres for surveying the roadwork, later giving fifty acres to each of his sons, several of them located near by. His first cabin was built in 1774 a half mile east, near the swamp. His third house was built on the corner of the west road.

The following year, 1775, more settlers arrived. Ebenezer Stebbins settled farther south on the east side of the town on a farm now owned by his great, great, grandson, Edward H. Peet. He had purchased another share so located the two shares together.

Early in 1775, Judge Joel Lindsly of Woodbury, Conn., made a pitch in the center of the town where the church and park are located, on which he continued to reside until his death in 1818. He became an extensive land owner as he acted as surveyor and became acquainted with unoccupied lands.

John Holley of Salisbury, Conn., made his pitch in 1775 on the east side of the main road, on what is known as the Parkhill road. He imagined the main road north and south would pass through his lot. Some years later it was planned otherwise then he exchanged lots with his brother, Stephen, a little farther south on the main road.

A pitch of one hundred and fifty acres is recorded as made by Obadiah Wheeler. There are no landmarks given to identify the location but it was probably in the south part of the town as reference is made to the Whiting road. Truman Wheeler made a pitch prior to 1778, which cannot be located.

James Marsh Douglas came in 1776 and surveyed his pitch but did not bring his family until 1784. He located in the south part of the town.

CHAPTER III

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

During the prewar years these settlers felt comparatively secure from molestation so long as the Americans held possession of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, after their capture by Ethan Allen in 1775, to their recapture by Burgoyne in 1777. This rendered the stay of the settlers unsafe, as they were exposed to marauding bands of British soldiers, Indians and Tories. When Ticonderoga was forced to surrender, they realized they might be forced to leave their farms and they sought safety in the more densely populated towns farther south in Vermont. There were forts in Pittsford and Castleton. Some of them went farther south, back to their old homes.

Ethan Andrus related the story of their flight. They placed their women and children in canoes or on rafts on which were also placed their most valuable effects which they could not conceal. These were propelled up the stream (Otter Creek) by a part of the men, while others drove the cattle along the shore; much of the way was a swamp impassible for women and children. Though severe the suffering, affection and indomitable energy achieved the undertaking.

The Stebbins family left a Bible and a looking-glass covered with pillows concealed under some logs where they remained undisturbed until their return. The Bible though somewhat discolored is legible. Some parts of the glass frame were injured but both are now invaluable to the Peet family, their descendants. When they returned in March 1785 the ground was still covered with deep snow and they hired a team at Asa Blodgett's on Otter Creek to bring them home. This was on the Sabbath and the first inhabitants they met were assembled at the house of Dr. Nathan Foot for religious worship. They remained for the service then proceeded home. The roof of the main room had fallen in and the room was filled with snow. Their only shelter was a little corner bedroom. Here they kindled a fire and the mother made a "johnnycake" from meal they brought with them. Mr. Stebbins lived to the age of ninety-six years.

Eldad Andrus attempted to remain on his farm during the war, but in May or June was taken by the Tories and Indians and carried to the camp across Lake Champlain. During his detention there, the Indians several times visited his home though they offered no violence to his family they consumed his stock of provisions, destroyed his fruit trees and carried away his only horse with her colt. After two years his horse returned with her colt and another which matched it well, which made him a valuable team. When he escaped from the camp he was followed by an Indian. He secured a heavy club, concealed himself under a log over which the Indian would pass, and as he was clambering over the log, Mr. Andrus struck him a blow which felled him to the ground, then he escaped and saw no more of the Indian.

Samuel Blodget was also taken prisoner at the same time. He was tied to a tree and threatened with death, but escaped this fate by making himself known as a free Mason to a British officer. He was taken to Ticonderoga where he suffered all the abuse and torture usual to captives. He was imprisoned on an old vessel, abounding with vermin and filth until he obtained permission to go on shore and drive a team. He was liberated in the fall and returned to his family, who had removed to Bennington, where they remained until the close of the war, when they returned to Cornwall.

Dr. Nathan Foot was the first physician here. He lived in Clarendon, Vermont, for three years in 1774 came to Cornwall. He spent a winter as surgeon with our troops at Fort Crown Point previous to the surrender to Burgoyne then he joined his family in Rutland, until the return of peace. After his return to Cornwall, he was summoned to Brandon to attend a patient. The roads being impassable, the messenger came down the Creek in a boat and returned with the Doctor in the same way. When they reached the landing near the patient's house, the Doctor was unable to walk because of a rheumatic affection, and as he was a very light man, the messenger undertook to carry him in his arms. They had gone but a short distance when the man fell and broke the Doctor's leg. Being a surgeon, he set his own leg and after a few weeks was able to return home. Several years later he and his wife went on horseback to visit a daughter in Benson. On their return his horse slipped and fell and broke his other leg. This leg also he set himself, but was never able again to walk without a staff and for several of his last years could not walk at all. His first pitch was later occupied by his son, Nathan Jr., who came with his father in 1774. For many years he kept the present house as a tavern, as it was well situated for the convenience of travellers.

Another son, Daniel, came with his father before the war and enlisted in a company of mounted rangers and was often employed in perilous service. He was a fearless man, fond of adventure, and ready to encounter any danger to which his duty as a soldier exposed him. He used to relate, that on one occasion, in which his companions were killed or scattered, he was reduced to the necessity of cooking his moccasins for food, then supplying their place with others made from a part of his blanket. When Ticonderoga surrendered to Burgoyne, he was dispatched to Cornwall to warn the settlers of their danger and to aid them in escaping to a place of safety. After the war he made a pitch for himself on the east side of the highway, where later the land was occupied by Henry Lane and E. R. Robbins. He became a permanent resident employed in the peaceful pursuits of husbandry. He died in 1848 at the age of eighty-nine years.

Two other sons of Dr. Nathan Foot, were Uri and Abijah, who located near their father but not much is known of them.

It is now nearly one hundred ninety years since the first log cabin was erected in Cornwall. We already feel acquainted with those wonderfully courageous people who endured the hardships of weather and wild animals, as well as the Indians and Tories, and then war, yet they were never discouraged.

After the battles of Hubbardton and Bennington when Gen. Burgoyne was inditing a message to the British Government, he wrote,—“The Hampshire Grants in particular, a country unpeopled and almost unknown in the French war, now abounds in the most active and rebellious race on the Continent and hangs like a gathering storm on my left.” He learned more about them at Saratoga.

The feelings of the people were aptly expressed by a poet of that day as follows:—

“We owe no allegiance; we bow to no throne;
Our ruler is law, and law is our own.
Our leaders themselves are our own fellow-men,
Who can handle the sword, and the scythe, and the pen.

Ours are the mountains which awfully rise
Till they rest their green heads on the blue of the skies.
And ours are the forests, unwasted, unshorn,
Save where the wild path of tempest is torn.

Though wintry and cold, be this climate of ours,
And brief be our seasons of fruits and of flowers;
Far dearer the blast round our mountains which raves;
Than the sweet summer zephyr which breathes over slaves.

Come York, or come Hampshire—come traitor and knaves,
If ye rule o’er our land, ye shall rule o’er our graves;
Our vow is recorded—our banner unfurled;
In the name of Vermont, we defy all the world.”

CHAPTER IV

RETURN OF THE SETTLERS AND NEW SETTLERS THROUGH 1784

At the earliest moment after the close of the war in 1783, the fugitive settlers who had been impatiently waiting for an opportunity to return to their farms hastened back, most of them to find their cabins destroyed, and other improvements laid waste. During their absence they had not been idle spectators of the struggle in which their country was engaged, but several of them were engaged like many later settlers in military service. They now determined anew with assured confidence that the war-whoop should not disturb their slumbers; that detested Tories should no longer offer them insult and defiance; that they should be permitted to reap in peace the fields they might plant; and toil for those they loved, with none to molest or make them afraid.

Hon. Joel Linsly, one of the early settlers, belonged to a class of men, whose enterprise, energy and intelligence, go far in forming the character of a town. He was formed by nature to exert a controlling influence in any community in which he might reside. He was appointed Town Clerk at the organization of the town in 1784, and held that office, with the exception of two years until his death in 1818. He represented the town several years in the State Legislature; was assistant Judge and afterward Chief Judge of the County Court. His wisdom was often requested by his fellow-citizens in cases where special executive tact was needful. In every office his duties were discharged with marked ability, and to universal acceptance. Few men enjoyed, with keener relish, the pleasures of social intercourse. Possessing an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes and humor, and unusual conversational powers, he was the life of every circle with which he associated. To the unfortunate he was a sympathizing friend, to virtuous indigence a cheerful benefactor and to every judicious scheme of benevolent effort, a munificent patron. His farm, located at the center of the town embraced the land on which the meeting house now stands, together with the park and the burying ground. The site of the meeting house and park were his gift. For the burying ground as originally laid out he was offered thirty-five shillings per acre but refused it. It has twice been enlarged. After his return to Cornwall his father Abial and his brother Abial joined him and he built a log house close by for them. He had two sons, Rev. Joel Linsley, D.D. and Charles who became a lawyer of whom further mention will be made.

Deacon Jeremiah Bingham settled in Cornwall in the spring of 1784 on the road running north from West Cornwall which for many years was known as Bingham Street, for nearly every house was occupied by a Bingham. He resided in Bennington during the war in which he took a part. He came to Cornwall before he removed his family, and built a log cabin. His sons, Jeremiah Jr. and Deacon Asahel, both lived near him. He was with the quartermaster's department at Ticonderoga in 1777, previous to its surrender to Burgoyne. In this work he perhaps received the training which

secured to him the systematic habits for which he was distinguished. He possessed indomitable energy and perseverance, as well as inflexible moral and religious principles. Mr. Matthews wrote that he remembered being present at a meeting of the church, in which they were attending to the discipline of one of his sons. They were proceeding to the final act of excommunication, but were slow to act through deference to the father's feelings. Perceiving their hesitation, and understanding its meanings, the venerable man rose, his face suffused with tears, and when the emotions which checked his utterance allowed him to speak, he said:—"Brethren, I love my children, I suppose, as well as you love yours; but if I do not love my Savior better than I love my children, I am not worthy to be called his follower. Go on, brethren, and do your duty." Deacon Bingham devoted much time to expressing his thoughts in writing, especially on theological subjects. Several essays and sermons found in manuscript among his papers prove that if he had felt himself called to the ministry he might have been "a workman who needeth not to be ashamed". His favorite mode of expressing his thoughts was in rhyme. Of these he left enough to constitute a large volume. He was an eminent example of obedience to the injunction—"Be diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." He was equally remarkable for the energy and perseverance with which he prosecuted his secular business, and for the zeal and consistency with which he discharged his Christian duties. His prosperity was fully commensurate with his spirit of enterprise, few men in town did more surveying. The records tell us that although he owned much land at an early period of his life, he paid an equivalent for his titles. Deacon Bingham was a model of promptness in supporting the Gospel at home and of liberality in his benefactions on every meritorious object of Christian charity. Having previously done for his family what he deemed proper, he left at his decease a considerable estate, to be distributed for benevolent purposes. His tombstone marks XCIV years. Deacon Jeremiah Bingham was chosen moderator of the first town meeting at the organization of the town and the records exhibit conclusive evidence that his fellow citizens demanded his services in almost every official station, until advancing age excused him from active labor.

William Slade made his first pitch a little south of Joel Linsly and resided there until his death. He came from Washington, Conn., to Clarendon, Rutland County, where he resided two or three years, and in 1783 or early in 1784 he removed to Cornwall. His sufferings, his service in the Revolution and the War of 1812 were intense. His farm in course of the years became extensive, made up in part of pitches and in part of lands he purchased of neighboring farmers. In his first cabin, in 1786, was born his oldest son, who later became Governor Slade of Vermont. After the erection of the large dwelling in which he afterward lived, he opened and kept for years, a house of public entertainment. Esq. Slade, sometimes called Col. Slade, from his having once been a militia officer, possessed vigorous bodily and mental power and indomitable energy. He was soon chosen to take an active part in the management of town affairs and in almost every station rendered valuable service to his fellow-citizens. He was considered com-

petent by them to fill any office. He was Sheriff of the County from 1801 to 1811 and one who witnessed the barbarous punishment of whipping criminals with the 'cat o' nine tails" felt that the blows laid on by his order, left no room for doubt respecting his official faithfulness. Esq. Slade was a man of public spirit and an earnest politician— an especially firm supporter of the opinions and measures of Madison in the war of 1812. Another incident in his life may interest the reader. It once happened that his haying, which was usually done with tolerable promptness, was in arrears, and a twenty acre field of grass remained uncut after the hay on adjacent farms had been secured. A company of his neighbors, mostly young men, partly for a frolic, planned to go in the night and mow his field, leaving before the light of morning should reveal their doings. Before the break of day the work was done. As they were retiring, confident of the surprise their night's employment would occasion, they unexpectedly met Esq. Slade, who instead of manifesting anger, blandly said: "Gentlemen, I have been a witness of your industry and thank you for your assistance. Now as you have done me a favor, unsolicited, I claim the privilege of asking you a favor in return. I have had prepared as good a breakfast as my house can furnish, it is now ready and I insist on your going in to enjoy it with me." His kindness overcame all scruples and they accepted his invitation. While at the table he further said, "Gentlemen, the grass which you have so generously cut must be taken care of, and to each of you who will remain and assist in this work, I will pay a silver dollar at the close of the day," an offer of remuneration which at that period, was attractive. A sufficient number remained and the hay was secured. Esq. Slade died in 1826, aged 73 years.

Thomas Hall, who was born in Guilford, Conn., removed with his father to Bennington previous to the war. He came to Cornwall in company with Deacon Jeremiah Bingham and settled at the north end of Bingham Street. He was an active and useful citizen during his residence which was brief as he died about 1801. As indicative of the privations and want, to which the first settlers were subject the following extract is given from his letter written to his father and mother in Bennington. "This is to inform you of our welfare and thanks to the goodness of God, that we are alive. I hope you will remember us here in the wilderness and come and see us. I will let you know what we are in want of most, that if you come to see us, you may help us if you can. We have spun what flax we have and if you can bring us ten or a dozen pounds more we can make use of it. I have been building a loom for Hiland, and we can have weaving done then, if we can get a reed. (Signed) THOMAS HALL.

Hon. Hiland Hall, came to Cornwall from Bennington in the same winter with his uncle, Thomas Hall, in 1783 or 1784. He was born in Guilford, Conn. He served in the army as Orderly Sergeant and Commissary, for about three years. His death occurred at his father's in Norwalk, Conn., in 1789 whither he had journeyed for his health. At the organization of this town he was appointed the first Treasurer. He was also the first Representative from Cornwall to the General Assembly in 1786, and at the organization of Addison County was appointed one of the Judges of the County Court. He was one of the original members of the Congregational Church, and was designated with Deacon Bingham as one of the deacons. During

his brief life in Cornwall, he enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens in every relation.

Roswell Post from Saybrook, Conn., made a pitch in 1783 and built a log cabin where he later built a framed house a little west of Stockwell's Corner, in which he lived until his decease. He had resided during the war in Rutland, but took the earliest possible moment to become fixed in his new home. He used to say that when he left his father's house his only property was his axe, a clean shirt tied in a pocket handkerchief and a determination to succeed. These were to him as to many of his fellow-citizens, a fortune which under the control of industry and economy, increased with rapidity. He died in 1827 aged seventy-four years. He was the father of Martin Post Esq., and of Rev. Reuben Post D. D.

Elisha Field Sr. bought a hundred acre lot in the south end of the town, built a log cabin on it and came there to live. Mr. Field was born in Amherst, Mass. in 1717, removed to Bennington in 1763 and thence to Cornwall in 1783. After his decease in 1791 the farm passed into the hands of his son, Deacon Ashel Field. Elisha Field was ensign of the first military company in Vermont. Elisha Field Jr. settled near by in 1790. He was the father of Major Orin Field, who furnished much of the material for Mr. Matthew's history in 1861, as his memory reached back to many of the early settlers.

In 1783 James and Nathan Campbell settled and built two houses on the corner of the road west to Stockwell's Corner now called West Cornwall. The site on which they built was known as Campbell's Corner. In 1793 they sold to Mr. Stevens. About the same time Dr. Benjamin Campbell bought a house on or near the site of the cider mill where he also kept a store but sold it to Dr. Ford in 1797.

Dr. Frederick Ford pitched one hundred acres in the northeast part of the town in 1784. This later he sold to the Warner and Foot families. His son, Frederick, Jr. was born there. In 1795 Dr. Ford sold and removed to a location better suited to his professional business. He bought of Dr. Campbell his business and home on the then main road to Middlebury. Here he carried on a store as well as the making of potash. As his medical practice extended he abandoned his other pursuits. Few medical men have enjoyed a wider or more lucrative range of professional employment. He was often called as consulting physician to remote towns. More will be told of him in the chapter on "Doctors".

Benjamin Atwood, with his sons, Amos and John C. were early settlers in this region. He sold his farm in 1784 to Daniel Scovel, but little more is told of them. Ezra Scovel, a brother of Daniel settled probably the same year a little farther south. The large brick house built by one of them is still in use.

James Marsh Douglass made his pitch in 1776 but evidently did not bring his family until 1784. With his five hundred acres he evidently planned his sons should settle near him, but had hardly completed his arrangements when he was stricken down by death in 1790. The property was divided among the four sons—Elias, Col. Benejah, John and Burnham. In

the old home Mrs. Douglass had a mortar for pounding corn to convert it into meal when no mill was accessible nearer than Pittsford or Ticonderoga. This implement which was long preserved as a curiosity, was made from a log to hold three or four quarts of grain. The pestle was a billet of wood about four or five inches in diameter, with a handle in the middle, so that it might be used with power.

David Parkhill from Weston, Mass., in 1784 pitched one hundred acres on which his son David later lived, on the road east from Samuel Benton's. He first settled in Rutland, but finding the title defective, he fell in with the current of immigration which that year was settling strongly toward Cornwall. In selecting his farm and erecting his first house he supposed he was on the line of what would be the main road through the town. Mr. Parkhill, who was several years in the army, was with Massachusetts troops eighteen months, was in New York on the arrival of the British forces, and was at the battle of Bennington. He enlisted a second time, and for his protracted services, his widow, who lived to the very advanced age of ninety-one years, received a pension after the death of her husband.

The original farm of Capt. Calvin Tilden, on what is known as "the island", is located on the east road to the swamp. The exact date of settlement is not known. At a time when spinning wheels for flax and wool were indispensable in every family, Capt. Tilden was largely engaged in their manufacture, in which he was succeeded by his son Luther. They were adapted like those who used them for service and wherever these useful implements are still found they bear the name of "Tilden" cut on one end of the platform. Later the farm was owned by his son, Levi, who died young and the farm became the property of his brother, Luther. His son, the Hon. C. G. Tilden became Judge Tilden of Middlebury. After serving two years as assistant judge of the county court he was elected Judge of Probate for Addison Conty, which office he held for many years.

Benjamin Sanford, who was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1756, came to Cornwall in 1784 settling on one of his father's grants recorded on the charter of 1761. He spent his entire life here as did his son John, and his grandson, Edgar, the farm remaining in the family one hundred thirty-five years. He came as far as Bennington with a pair of steers and a two-wheeled cart on which his wife rode in a large chair carrying a baby of five months in her arms. This chair is one of the proud possessions of the writer. The cart also contained some flour and pork as well as small farming tools. This trip was made in March. There was no road beyond Bennington. There he cut a crotched limb from a tree and made a dray of it. On this he placed his load and drove as far as Sutherland Falls, now Proctor. Here he and another immigrant, who also had a pair of oxen, built a raft on which they placed their families and their effects. His companion guided the raft down the Otter Creek to Asa Blodgett's at the OxBow, at that time the principal place of entertainment for travellers on the Creek, while he drove the cattle by a line of "blazed" trees, through Hubbardton, Sudbury, and Whiting to his future home in Cornwall. Esquire Sanford from the very first was an active and influential citizen; took part in most of the early measures relating to the location and building of a meeting-house; was often called by his townsmen to places of trust, and five times represented the

town in the State Legislature. For ten years he was Town Treasurer. Four sons of Benjamin Sanford volunteered for service in the War of 1812. His son Jonah went to Hopkinton, N. Y. to live. He held many offices of trust later becoming a Member of Congress. When the call came for troops for the Civil War, he was again called into the service with the rank of Brigadier-General. At the age of seventy then, he raised 25,000 volunteers for the regiment of the 92nd N. Y. V. in a very short space of time.

John Rockwell Jr. came to Cornwall in 1784 from Ridgefield, Conn. By pitches and by purchase he acquired an extensive and valuable farm on the west road including many acres on the Fair Flats which were flooded every spring and required no fertilizing. The first road was at the foot of the hill where there were many springs but they soon learned that the highway must be on higher land and moved it. He and his wife Rebecca Ives Rockwell (a bride) were both at the battle of Bennington, with his father and her father. History records that she did valuable service as a nurse. Her father Enos Ives and his brother Jared settled on land just south of the Rockwells but did not remain many years.

The original Rockwell farm remained in the family for one hundred sixty years. Just a little farther north, Nathan Jackson, a blacksmith, established himself on the east side of the road and followed his trade. It is said that Gen. Washington, having learned that he was a fearless and trustworthy man, was accustomed to employ him as a messenger in conveying dispatches between different and sometimes distant posts. Certain it is that he was proud of having enjoyed the confidence of his Commander-in-Chief, and he cherished for him, the most profound reverence. The following incident is related of him:—On one occasion a collection of wax figures was exhibited, among which was that of General Washington. As Jackson was walking around the room, he reached the figure of the General and came to a stand in front of it. Assuming a correct posture, and deliberately taking off his hat and placing it under his arm, he said—"General, I never did stand covered in your presence, and I never will."

General Joseph Cook who was born in Goshen, Conn., came in 1784 and pitched the farm on which he lived until his decease. At this time the farm passed to his youngest son General Chauncey Cook and was by him sold to Loyal Wright and it has since remained in the Wright family. He came first accompanied by a hired man, with whose assistance he cleared a few acres and sowed wheat preparatory to bringing his family the next spring. He was an extensive land holder in Cornwall and Weybridge. From his earliest residence in town he was actively engaged in surveying. He and his wife became connected with the Congregational Church in Weybridge but afterwards removed to the Cornwall Church. Gen. Chauncey Cook, his son, like his father served a prominent part in town affairs. He was often called by his fellow citizens to offices of responsibility, and rose in the way of military promotion, to the rank of Brigadier-General. Having become enfeebled by disease he later went to Weybridge to live with his son, Hon. Samuel E. Cook. Another son was Milo Dewey Cook who was a teacher and lawyer.

These men had loyally fought for the Union while Vermont was still refused admission.

CHAPTER V

NEW SETTLERS FROM 1785 TO 1790

The desirability of a home in Vermont throughout southern New England led many to follow the early settlers of prewar days.

In 1800 the population had reached 826 in a period of sixteen years. Many of them had earlier received their Grants, now they came to claim them. Samuel Ingraham, born in Hebron, Conn., had moved with his father to Washington, Mass. He had enlisted in the army at the age of sixteen years in response to the first call for volunteers after the massacre at Lexington. He was in Charlestown during the battle of Bunker Hill and remained in the vicinity of Boston until after the evacuation by the British. The pay he received for his services was in continental currency, so nearly worthless, that at the first place on his way home where he could procure any food to satisfy his cravings of hunger, he paid sixteen dollars, two months pay, for two pounds of green cheese. Among the incidents of his military service he used to relate the following:—On one occasion when he, as a corporal in charge of two or three men, was ordered to do picket duty near a convenient bathing place, his men expressed a strong desire to take a bath. He remonstrated lest the officer of the guard should find them absent from their posts. At length he yielded, but while they were enjoying their bath, he discovered the officer approaching and called to the men to hasten to their places. They begged a moment to dress, but he said, "No, take your places as you are." They seized their muskets and each took his station as he came from the water. The officer arrived, stopped a moment surveying the men, and then turning to Ingraham said, "Corporal, I see your men are naked, how is that?" The reply was, "They were born so, sir." With a smile the officer passed on.

Though Mr. Ingraham enjoyed slight advantages for an early education his natural endowments were superior. He possessed a wonderful memory, an insatiable thirst for knowledge, and acquired extensive general intelligence. He filled many town offices, was a safe adviser, sociable and amiable in all his relations, lived and died an honest man and a humble Christian.

In 1786, Samuel Bartholomew arrived from Watertown, Conn. and settled near the north end of the main road. After clearing fifteen or twenty acres, he devoted himself entirely to the raising of fruit—apples, pears, peaches, grapes and chestnuts. He only reserved three or four acres to furnish hay for his cows. His apples, pears, and grapes were more of a success than his peaches and chestnuts. He was a social man and possessed much general intelligence. He was much given to writing poetry. He early published a volume of poetry of nearly one hundred pages, entitled "Will Wittling, or the Spoiled Child". In a spring near his house he kept some fishes which he trained to come at his call to be fed. His cows also were trained to come at his call, when he took his stand at the back door and



ROCKWELL SANFORD HOME, BUILT ABOUT 1820

called them by name. Mr. Bartholomew was attached to the Methodist denomination so attended church in Middlebury. He always walked to meetings and in summer carried his shoes in his hand until he neared the place, then put them on as respectful to the place and the company but rarely wore them in the summer. Having been disappointed in raising his fruits, about 1812 he removed to Kentucky. His only daughter married one of the Governors of that Commonwealth.

So much of the land in this period was bought and sold over and over in the first twenty-five years that it seems best to record here only those who remained for a longer period or were of especial interest. Reference may be made to Mr. Matthew's History for more details. He gives an example of one farm that changed owners fourteen times in twenty years. It would be possible to make similar records of many others but the perusal would require more time and patience than most readers can command.

On a slightly hill west of James Marsh Douglass, Israel C. Janes was the first settler, coming from Brimfield, Mass. in 1787. He spent his life upon this farm and was probably the first merchant in town. He was connected with the army during the Revolution, and belonged to the garrison at Ticonderoga when it was surrendered to Burgoyne. He was on picket duty at that time and as the commanding officer in his hurry neglected to call in his sentinels, they were obliged to seek safety each in his own way. Mr. Janes fled when he discovered his peril, was able to secure passage across the lake and join other fugitives all of whom were followed as far as Hubbardton. Mr. Janes was a man of energy and sound judgment and an active citizen until deafness compelled him to decline participation in public affairs. His farm passed to his son Dea. Horace and to his grandson Dea. Champion M. Janes. Dea. Horace was held in great esteem by his fellow citizens and filled many places of responsibility. All felt that he was above craft or disguise, meek, gentle and unassuming, he evidently sought not the honor that cometh from man, but that which cometh from God.

A little farther west Lieut. Benjamin Reeves of Litchfield, Conn. settled. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors for his intelligence and his inexhaustible fund of humor. His family consisted of one son and eight daughters. He used to say in a playful way, that "the Lord never gave any man eight daughters better suited to make good wives".

Jacob Peck of Farmington, Conn. settled north of the Reeve farm on the east side of the highway in 1786 and continued to live on the same pitch the rest of his life. The farm was then owned by his son Capt. Alonson Peck who lived there his entire life for ninety-eight years.

Across the road Dea. Daniel Samson settled in 1785, coming from Londonderry, N. H. He settled a small lot which he managed in connection with his trade, shoemaking. During his stay in Cornwall he was a rare example of all the Christian graces. He was a Revolutionary soldier in the cause of the Redeemer. He was one of the founders of the Congregational Church and a deacon more than fifty years. The Bible was his daily companion and his soul was filled with its spirit.

William Samson was the father of Daniel and Eliphalet. He settled in the western part of West Cornwall and had a large family of sons. He was also a deacon of the church.

Eliphalet Samson settled above the Ledges near the road to Weybridge. He was held in remembrance by the older portion of the community as pre-eminent for his Christian character; for system and energy in the prosecution of his business, and in the discipline of his family. They were trained to punctuality of attendance at church. He was one of the very few in Cornwall in those days that kept a family carriage which always passed to and from meeting on the Sabbath with a full freight. When it was seen going to meeting on the Sabbath morning it was a frequent remark, "We are in good season this morning—Esq. Samson is just going by." To be as early as he, was to be early enough. For some fifteen years he and a neighbor, Dea. James of Weybridge, held a weekly prayer meeting, alternately in their respective dwellings.

In 1788 David Sperry came from Conn., and settled on the northwest corner of the lower road to Shoreham. He purchased four or five hundred acres of land probably intending to provide farms for some of his eight sons, some of whom had reached manhood when they came to Cornwall. The old man had the reputation of being a man of activity and energy. It is related of him that he was one to rise early in the morning, and take his stand at the bottom of the chamber stairs, and call the roll of his sons:—

"Daniel and Levi,
David and Lyman,
Heman and Diman,
Ebenezer Peck and Harvey, — TURN OUT."

Levi, settled farther north on the farm still occupied by his descendants, Mrs. Floyd Sperry and her son, Winford, of the sixth generation. The deed informs us that the farm of one hundred acres was conveyed by David Sperry to his son Levi, "in consideration of his love and goodwill"—as a gift from father to son. David Sperry settled north of his father. No others are mentioned.

Some years ago the writer found an interesting book in the State Library, published by Dr. L. Sperry, Cornwall, Vt., in 1843. On the fly leaf was, — The Botanic Family Physician or the Secret of Curing Diseases with Vegetable Proportions, also Divers Formulas. For the cure of almost every human disease incidental to human nature he had a remedy taken from the best and most approved Indian methods of using roots and herbs by which everyone may be said to be his own physician and enjoy a sound mind in a sound body at a cheap rate.

Perhaps some would like to experiment with his prescriptions:—

For Rheumatism

Take two large warty toads whole, and fry them in one and one-half pounds of hog's lard. Bake them until they are done to a crisp without burning them, strain off and add gill spirits of turpentine, then simmer it until

it becomes an ointment, and is fit to use. Rub the parts affected and bathe in it by a hot fire. It has cured thousands.

Measles

Take a quantity of common nettles, steep them strong. Let the patient drink freely of the juice and it will drive them out when nothing else will. This is the Irish way.

Another for Rheumatism

Take the marrow from the deer's legs and jaw bone and rub it on the joints. The oil of the most supple and quickest animal is the best to limber the joints of man or beast. Dog's oil, fox, cat or the oil of an eel is good.

Ezra and Isaac Mead settled in 1786 at the foot of the hill on the west road but soon sold their places to John Rockwell and their brother Rufus Mead, who settled on top of the hill. That farm has remained in the family nearly one hundred seventy years, but has now been sold to George Piper. Three sons of Rufus Mead graduated from Middlebury College, Hiram became a doctor and Martin and Charles M. entered the ministry. Charles was professor of Hebrew at Yale University and later served on a commission for four years to revise the St. James Version of the Bible published about 1900. He spent two years after that in Switzerland to recover his health. He was also the executive officer of the American Bible Revision Committee.

The brother, Rufus, was for several years Editor of the Middlebury Register. Later he was Consul to Nicaragua for several years.

On the northern border of the town, Felix Benton from West Stockbridge, Mass., settled in 1785, and resided there until his death, at the age of ninety years. While he was in the war and on guard duty he saw Major Andre hung as a spy. In the distance he looked no larger than a bird, he said. He enlisted at the age of nineteen years, spent a winter at Valley Forge where he almost starved. His son, Stephen Benton later lived on a fifty acre lot north of Felix, his brother Andrew later settled there and John Benton the father resided with him.

Samuel Benton arrived in Cornwall in 1774 and settled on Otter Creek which soon became a part of Middlebury but in 1787 he moved into Cornwall. His surveys of pitches in all parts of the town, based upon original rights, which he claimed to have purchased, wholly or in part, cover pages of the Proprietor's records, and his deeds given and received would fill a considerable volume. He was one of the largest land owners in town amounting to four or five hundred acres. He became involved in expensive litigation over his land speculations. He was mentioned at different periods as Captain, Colonel and General Benton.

On a farm north of the Fair bridge, General Somers Gale lived and it was later occupied by his son-in-law, Austin Dana. Gen. Gale was an influential citizen in town affairs. He was a Brigadier-General and commanded a detachment at Plattsburgh in 1814. He was the father of Dr. Nathan Gale of Orwell and Dr. George Gale of the U. S. Army.

Jeremiah Rockwell purchased land west of Samuel Benton which later he sold to Dr. M. O. Porter. Two of his sons entered the ministry—Rev. Daniel Rockwell, a Congregationalist, and Rev. Orson Rockwell, a Baptist. Previous to the building of a church both town and church meetings were held at Samuel Benton's and Jeremiah Rockwell's barns.

The minister's lot of three hundred acres, was assigned as required, by the charter to the Rev. Tolman in 1787 near the No. 2 schoolhouse. This included two and a half acres for a meeting house, green or common. Mr. Tolman built on that part of the land near the common expecting the church would be there and that the village would locate there. He sold most of the remaining land to many people.

Nathan Eells from Hebron, Conn. settled at an early date in the southwestern part of Cornwall, but finding his health was not equal to the task of clearing the land, he betook himself to making wrought iron nails for building purposes. Later he returned to farming on a place he bought on the north and south road above the Ledges. He believed himself the first in town who employed gypsum or plaster of paris, as a fertilizer. In the summer of 1816, when cold and even snow continued as late as the tenth of June, all were discouraged, he was determined he would make a trial of plaster on his corn. Neighbors, especially his father-in-law, N. Morgan laughed at his book farming. When Mr. Eells had made up his mind, derision was lost on him. He drove to Troy, N. Y. then the nearest place at which plaster could be secured, procured as much as his team could draw and returned in time to celebrate the Fourth of July, by putting it on his corn.

At harvest time when most fields were worthless, and his father N. Morgan, whose field on July Fourth looked as promising as his own, had not a single ear, while he gathered a middling crop from his, proving the value of plaster. His fairness and generosity in his dealings won the respect of all. His genial spirit rendered him happy in promoting the happiness of others. As he was blessed with numerous children, he was wont to convey them to school in forbidding weather in the winter and fortunate were many other children along his road. He told a story of how in his youth he was short of pantaloons with no material to make them, so he gathered a species of nettles and dressed them like flax, from which his mother spun and wove the cloth for his use. He became so distinguished among his brother farmers that he received from them the title of General. In 1805 he received into his home his brother's widow and her son from Coventry, Conn. The son was Oliver J. Eells who later became the beloved doctor of West Cornwall spending his entire life there. He lived in the Stockwell Cottage. His intellectual bias was soon seen in the "Young Gentlemen's Society", a debating society, of which he became a member as soon as his age allowed.

Reuben Bingham first settled south of the Corners nearly west of Benjamin Sanford. He removed after a few years to a farm about a mile north of Jeremiah Bingham where he spent the rest of his life. James, a

brother, occupied the farm south of him. Reuben was the father of Rev. Luther Bingham, a graduate of Middlebury College in 1821.

On the road at the base of the Ledges which was once supposed to be a main traveled highway from Cornwall to Vergennes, Zachariah Benedict settled in 1784 and it is still in the Benedict family with Ward Benedict the owner.

South of him Amos Pennoyer from Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. settled in 1789. He left his farm to his step-son Jesse Ellsworth. His son Milo Ellsworth erected a beautiful stone house there which has been destroyed by fire. He served in both the Revolutionary War and of 1812. South of him Joseph Hamblin settled on a farm which remained in the family until a few years ago.

Just south of the Fair Bridge on the west road David Foote Sr. from Watertown, Conn. settled in 1795 on one thousand acres he had purchased. After the log houses, he built in 1807 the present house which is still in excellent condition. It was considered by some to be the best built house of that period. Changes have never been made in its construction. It is a large two-story house. It remained in the family for a century passing down from David Sr. to Elijah, Jared, Franklin and Winfield, five generations. It is now owned by Ralph Payne, Jr.

David Foote Jr. settled on the road east from the Fair Bridge and his grandson, Rollin, built the present house that has remained in the family more than a century and a half and been occupied by six generations. It was the home of Col. Abram Foote, Rollin and the late Lt. Gov. Abram W. Foote.

Frederick Frost, Sr. came from Washington, Mass. in 1787, pitched a fifty acre lot south of No. 1 schoolhouse. During that period of extreme scarcity about 1790 there was great difficulty to obtain food. His son procured a horse with which he went to Troy, and brought home upon its back, a load of flour, equal to a barrel, leading his horse all the way on his return. There was then no wagon road over which he could travel.

He then sold the farm to Abraham Williamson who came with them from Massachusetts in 1787. He came alone to prepare for his family, by clearing land and planting wheat. His farm later became extensive by the purchase of more land. He had a large family of daughters. Later in life he used to relate tales about the extreme severity of the famine of 1790 as follows. Being wholly destitute of bread, the women went into the fields and cut off the heads of wheat before it was ripe, dried them, shelled out the wheat and boiled it for food. Almost the only animal food was the fish taken in Lemon Fair and he said that without that supply many of the people would have starved. Many were so enfeebled for want of food, that they could not go, but such as could, caught their fish, threw them into a fire, while yet alive, and when sufficiently cooked stripped off the flesh and ate it. After their own appetites were satisfied they caught for their friends at home. Many subsisted on bulbous roots of leeks, gathered in the woods,

and some stripped the bark from oak trees, the inner bark of which they boiled and converted into food. Many oak trees were stripped of bark as high as man could reach. One farmer in the neighborhood had a larger supply of provisions than his neighbors, but not an equal share of benevolence. His wife was from a Quaker family and willing to share her abundance with her neighbors. She gave to the destitute the bran of wheat as long as her husband would consent, she thought it none the worse if a little flour was mixed with it. The recipients of her bounty sifted the bran and made wholesome bread of the finer parts.

Thomas Landon from Litchfield, Conn. came in 1789 and settled north of Eldad Andrus. He remained here but a few years and sold to his son Isaac, who soon sold to Dr. Ford, but after a brief stay he returned to Cornwall and lived with his son.

CHAPTER VI
SETTLERS AFTER 1790

Joshua Stockwell, from Enfield, Conn. came to Cornwall about 1793 or 1794. For some years he had been a peddler, and had in this way become familiar with the mercantile business, possessing great energy and shrewdness, he opened a store and house of entertainment at the intersection of four roads and it was known as Stockwell's Corner until the establishment of a Post Office there, then it was given the name of West Cornwall. He also engaged in the manufacture of potash, his ashery being located farther east on land in the vicinity of Franklin H. Dean's home. The house he erected on the southeast corner in 1794 is an excellent example of late Colonial architecture. On the Gable end facing north there is a stone set in the side of the building with the name "Stockwell Cottage" on it. He also purchased eighteen acres on the opposite corner to the west where he erected a store long occupied by his son-in-law Benjamin F. Haskell. The Post Office was there for many years. That lot had then changed hands eight times. Mr. Stockwell was successful in accumulating property and was active in town affairs. The house was later occupied by Dr. Oliver J. Eells to the close of his life.

Zebulon Jones, a Revolutionary soldier, and his son, Amzi, came from Hoosick, N. Y. in 1790 and settled north of the Fair Bridge near the cemetery on a fifty acre lot. Seven years later Amzi bought of David Pratt a farm a mile and a half farther south which has now remained in the family one hundred sixty-five years. Two of his sons graduated from Middlebury College and one from a Maine college. All became Baptist ministers. The youngest son, Rollin, remained on the farm. He was very active in both church and politics and held many state offices in both. He was elected four times to the House of Representatives and three times to the Senate. He refused to be a Candidate for higher offices offered to him. He was a member of the State Board of Managers of the Baptist Church and of the Baptist State Historical Society, also for many years a trustee of Vermont Academy. More of his business life will be found in the chapter on sheep.

In 1796, Nathan Stowell from Ashford, Conn., bought of Judge Linsly a lot on the east side of the road a little north of the church. He kept a tavern on his premises until his death. Chauncey, his son, erected the present buildings which have been modified and improved by later owners. Later he located on a farm south of the church. His son Edwin S. Stowell enlisted for war service in 1861 and was promoted to be Major of the 9th Regiment of Vermont. He was a prominent breeder of Merino sheep and gentlemen's driving horses. He greatly improved his home "Stonehenge", which had a widespread reputation for many years. His work was carried on by his son-in-law, Charles R. Witherell, who made many trips to South America and Africa with stock.

Dr. Solomon Foot was born in Colchester, Conn., but in childhood accompanied his father to Lee, Mass., where he acquired his education and pursued his professional studies. He came to Cornwall in 1792 residing as a boarder in the family of Dea. Jeremiah Bingham until his marriage in 1798. He first settled on the crossroad between Campbell's and Sherwood's Corners, but for his greater convenience as a physician he soon moved to Campbell's Corner where he remained until he removed to West Rutland where he resided until his death in 1811. He was tall in stature, of fine personal appearance, and great intellectual ability. His two sons, Hon. Solomon Foot and Dr. Jonathan Foot were born here in Cornwall. He was a religious man previous to his arrival in Cornwall and developed a strongly marked Christian character. His father in Connecticut, was prosecuted for having his negro servant "sit" in his church pew, taken from the book "Men of Vt." The two sons of nine and seven years were left to the care of a kind and judicious mother, under whose training their aspirations for usefulness and influence were developed. When about fourteen Solomon resided in the family of Asa Bond, a neighbor, who relates the following incident which is both amusing and characteristic. One Spring morning Mr. Bond sent young Foot into the field with his team, to "drag" in some seed which had been sowed the previous evening. About the middle of the forenoon he went out to see what progress he was making, and when he came in sight of the field, discovered the team standing without a driver. Supposing him to be absent for water, he waited until he had ample time to return, and then commenced a search for him. At length he found him in the corner of the fence lying flat on his back, on the grass. "Sol," he said "what are you doing here?" Sol replied, "I am thinking what I shall say when I get to be a member of Congress." More will be told of his life in another chapter.

In 1880 part of the pitch of Daniel Foot was sold to James Lane from Mansfield, Conn. Mr. Lane died in July of that year and was succeeded by his son, Job, who resided there the rest of his life. He was a firm and cheerful supporter of secular and religious order, and a valuable citizen. Later the farm reverted to Henry Lane.

William Lane of Weybridge bought two farms on the north and south road above the Ledges. He died at the age of forty-eight due to an accident. His son was Gilbert Lane. As a child he was too frail to attend school, but made rapid improvement with his mother to tutor him. Without the prospect of sufficient health he entered college. Though his studies were interrupted by frequent turns of illness, he was awarded a very high place as a scholar by his class. He completed his course in 1853 and went to the Carolinas to teach thinking the climate there might benefit his health. He was a writer as well as a poet and had collected a large library which he left to the town of Cornwall.

Darius Matthews settled in Middlebury in 1789 as a physician. He was born in Cheshire, Conn., and the second doctor to arrive in Middlebury, where he remained until 1808 when he exchanged his place for a farm in Cornwall. At the age of fourteen, he began to teach school and at twenty-one he began his practice as a doctor. In 1798 he was appointed clerk of the

Supreme Court, an office which he held until his death. He was the father of Rev. Lyman Matthews, the author of the first History of Cornwall, published in 1862.

Phillip Warner of Ellington, Conn. arrived in Cornwall in 1802. His wife and seven children rode in ox-carts and the eighth and youngest child rode on horseback. In later years he was known for many miles around as Deacon Dan. He was a very stern man. When his grandchildren tried to call him "Gramp" he said to them, "Address me as Sir". They first settled in the northwestern part of the town. Many years later, the farm was owned by Charles P. Tulley and later by his son, Michael George Tulley, who sold it in 1957, to Seeley Reynolds Jr. whose wife is a granddaughter of Charles Tulley, thus keeping this farm in the two families for a hundred fifty-five years.

Deacon Dan took over the farm on his father's death in 1826 and lived there until his death in 1881. He had three wives and eight children. His oldest son by the first wife was Buel Warner who bought an adjoining farm and lived in the house now owned by Wilfred Bourdeau. He was quite eccentric and on purchasing a new rawhide whip used to take it into the church with him, probably fearing it would be stolen. His oldest son by his second wife was Henry Warner, who bought an adjoining farm to the west in 1853, which is still owned by the only Warner descendant left in Cornwall, Mrs. James Phillips and her husband.

In 1806 James Walker of Hartford, Conn. settled in West Cornwall on the corner north of the Stockwell Cottage. It is of interest to note that he gave the deed for the use of the Baptist meeting house two years before he arrived in Cornwall, also that many years later the Walker Family Bible was found in that building by his grandson Dr. Arthur W. Bingham. In that Bible in James Walker's own handwriting is found this notation, "Left Williamstown with my family for Cornwall, March 2, 1807, arrived safe at Cornwall on the fifth day before sun down." Three years after his arrival he died leaving a wife and twin sons, Edwin and Edward, five years of age. They built the present house in 1826 and Edwin remained living with his mother, unmarried, until after her death in 1842. The house is now owned by Arthur W. Bingham Jr. of New York, who is in the fifth generation of the Walker family. At the present time he is making extensive improvements on the property. Edwin Walker was nominally a farmer but he did not like it. Above all he hated sheep and kept none during the Merino sheep boom, but when the bust came later, his farm was one of the few that did not have to be mortgaged. He kept a store in a building still in use on the farm. He preferred reading history and keeping store to farm work. One story about his farming has often been told. It suggested that he was lazy. He needed to have a field of beans put in so he invited the neighbors to a party. He supplied a barrel of hard cider and invited them to help him plant the beans. He had a wonderful crop that year, but the rows were staggered and the field had a somewhat wild and uneven appearance, as bean patches go. His daughter, Pauline, married Lucien Bingham, a grandson of Jeremiah.

How often do we think of those pioneers of Cornwall who laid the foundations of which we may justly be proud. They were men and women of power and ability who rendered invaluable service to the Town, the State and the Nation. Their record was made through devotion to education, to sound thoughtful piety and to determination to succeed in reaching their goal regardless of suffering and dangers.

“Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.
Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate:
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor, and to wait.”

—*Longfellow*

CHAPTER VII

EARLY CENSUS RECORDS

Those who have read the narrative on the preceding pages respecting the pitches and location of the early settlers have realized that most of them had served in the army during the Revolutionary War.

During the sixteen years from 1784 to 1800 Cornwall had grown to a town with more people and houses than at the present time.

In the First Census taken in 1790, Cornwall reported one hundred fifty families with a population of eight hundred twenty-five. In 1800 it had one hundred eighty-eight families with a population of one thousand one hundred sixty-three. In 1810 it reached its peak with a population of one thousand two hundred seventy-nine. In 1860 it had dropped below one thousand. The towns of Shelburne, Williston, Colchester, Burlington and Highgate with some others were at that time included in Addison County. Cornwall's population remained the highest throughout 1793. The desire to "Go West" had spread all over New England. The great number of professional men from Cornwall had gone out into the world to preach the Gospel, to heal the sick and to teach and aid the unfortunate. Their records have been a credit to our town.

THE FIRST TOWN MEETING

In 1783-84, at the close of the war, the first settlers returned in great numbers. Others who had been deterred by the risks during the war hastened to take possession of their anticipated homes.

Between January 1783 and March 1784 a sufficient number had arrived to warrant the organization of the town on March 2nd, 1784. This was considerably earlier than the organization of any of the adjacent towns, except Bridport, and a few weeks earlier than that the following officers were chosen:—

Jeremiah Bingham	Moderator
Joel Linsly	Town Clerk
Samuel Benton	
Jeremiah Bingham	Selectmen
Eldad Andrus	
Hiland Hall	Treasurer
Zillai Stickney	Constable
Nathan Foot	
Roswell Post	Listers
Eldad Andrus	
Stephen Tambling	Highway
William Jones	Surveyors
Isaac Kellogg	

This was the entire list of officers deemed necessary by the town during the first year of its existence.

The following year they appointed a deer rift or reeve, and sometimes two or three of them to see that the laws were executed protecting the life of deer from January 10 to June 10, annually, while their meat would be comparatively valueless. There was a penalty of fifteen pounds sterling for each offense.

The fathers also appointed a brander of horses, in accordance with a statute passed in 1779, entitling each town to its own brand. That for Cornwall was the letter U on or near the left shoulder.

Another item — A printed order of State Treasurer August 1787 to the Sheriff of the County of Addison or his Deputy, "Greeting—Whereas a Warrant has been directed to Thomas Bentley, Constable of Cornwall to collect tax of three pence on the Pound, Hard money, on the list of 1786 amounting to eighteen pounds twelve shillings nine pence to be paid by the first day of April 1787. He is to collect from Thomas Bentley the amount or commit him to the keeper of the Goal in Rutland until he pays."

The country at that time was almost an unbroken forest and a horse might wander a long distance from home. Addison, whose mark was the letter X, was the only town besides Cornwall in this County for which a brand was prescribed. These were the only towns represented in the General Assembly of 1779. Aaron Scott was chosen brander of horses in 1785 and '86, and Jacob Peck later held the office while it was continued.

Among the other officers the town appointed were two or more tything-men whose duty it was to secure an appropriate observance of the Sabbath, especially order and decorum in places of worship. The meetings at that time were held in barns.

In November 1792, an article was inserted in the warrant for a town meeting, "to see if the town will do anything for the encouragement of singing." For several years it was the custom at the March meetings to appoint among their officers the choristers for the several organizations.

It was also the practice of the town for many years, to elect haywards and to choose for that office all who had been married the year preceeding, thus swelling the number of this class of officers, giving them experience in holding a town office, to care for fences. There were few fences at that time.

It was the law of the town to forbid sheep, particularly rams, running at large in the highway. Pounds and poundkeepers figured largely in the town records of Cornwall. Several private yards were used for this purpose.

In 1842 hogs and sheep were included with a penalty of ten cents and twenty-five cents for each horse.

Dr. Nathan Foot was recognized as Town Representative from Cornwall in the General Assembly of the New Hampshire Grants in 1778 and 1779 because he then held so much land in town. Hiland Hall was the first elected Representative to the Vermont Legislature, in 1786. Samuel

Benton served the next four years then Joel Linsly served ten terms during the next fifteen years. The towns of Addison and Cornwall were the only towns in Addison County represented in the State Legislature in 1779.

For ten years Cornwall had the highest Grand List in the County amounting to 2105 pounds, 10 shillings in 1787 and 4414 pounds 2 shillings in 1793. Shoreham and New Haven were next in size.

In 1787 Addison County extended to the Canadian line including Burlington and many northern towns. Cornwall that year was listed in Rutland County.

English money of pounds, shillings and pence was used on state records until 1797 then changed to our United States money.

In the first Census taken in 1780 Cornwall reported one hundred fifty families with a population of eight hundred thirty eight. In 1800 there were one hundred eighty-eight families with a population of one thousand one hundred eighty-two. There are many items of great interest in the State House Records of these very early days of Cornwall History.

It was for many years the custom in Cornwall for the Selectmen to serve a formal warning upon every new comer to leave town. The warning was in form as follows:

STATE OF VERMONT

Addison County, ss.

To either of the Constables of Cornwall,

GREETING:

You are hereby required to summon - - - now residing in Cornwall, to depart said town. Hereof fail not, but of this precept and your doings thereon, make due return according to law.

Given under our hands, at Cornwall, this - - day of - - AD.

.....
..... Selectmen
.....

The officer made his return in an equally formal manner, endorsed upon the warning, to be recorded with it by the Town Clerk. These warnings cover many pages of the records, and exhibit commendable vigilance on the part of the selectmen to guard the town against liability for the support of persons named, if they should by any change of circumstances, become paupers. There are no notices of these warnings of a later date than 1817.

Our fathers were troubled with some guests which are not accustomed to visit their children. In 1789, they voted "to pay four dollars for every grown wolf caught and killed in this town, and half the sum for a whelp." The hunter had to take his wolf to a selectmen to have its ears cropt before he could collect his bounty of four dollars. The Vermont State Papers report the payment of that amount to each of the following,—Joseph Cook,

John Rockwell, Jacob Peck and Amos Stone between the years of 1786 and '89.

No lists of polls or rateable estate of the inhabitants of Cornwall previous to 1795 can be found. Many of the taxes for several years for the highways were assessed by the proprietors on land only. The proprietors who had never come to claim their lands objected. This at once occasioned as might be expected many sales of land of non-residents. The registry of deeds shows that some valuable farms in Cornwall were purchased at these land sales, for sums which amounted to no more and sometimes less than a penny an acre. For example, on January 14, 1792, John Chipman, Sheriff of the County of Addison, conveyed to Frederick Ford Sr. two hundred ninety acres of land on the original right of Josiah Dean, for the sum of eight shillings and eight pence, less than a penny an acre, giving him a warrantee deed of the same. Again the same officer conveyed to Nathan Delano the entire original right of John Willoughby, a non-resident proprietor, three thousand acres for the sum of eight shillings, eight pence. Evidently the original owners had wearied of the payment of taxes and resolved to be rid of further calls. The taxes for some purposes might be paid in grain where money could not be obtained. The price of wheat was sometimes fixed at three, four or five shillings, and corn at about three. The farmers were often compelled to carry their wheat to Troy by team as that was the nearest cash market for it. The first tax for the general expenses of the town was voted in 1807 and was five mills on a dollar of the Grand List. In 1808 it yielded one hundred thirty-three dollars, then until 1814 two cents on a dollar was voted. In 1840 it was five cents, increasing a little every year until 1862 when our History was published it was up to forty-five cents. The taxes for bridges, highways and schools were largely responsible. The wooden covered bridge on the Bridport road was built in 1855 at an expense of two thousand seven hundred dollars and lasted until 1898 when an iron bridge was erected, and in 1932 the present cement bridge.

At the First Town Meeting, after the fashion of Connecticut, the fathers ordered the erection of a Sign Post in a central place, on which warnings for town meetings and warnings of other public gatherings, advertisements, Sheriff's sales, auctions, etc. might be posted. It was a solid square oak post, with a massive projecting cap to protect from the weather whatever was placed upon it. It was placed by the vote of the town in 1787, near Joel Linsly's and the pound. In 1787 it was moved farther north to the corner near Arthur Parkhill's house. This was more convenient as it was near Col. Benton's barn where church services and Town Meetings were held. It was moved again to the site of the No. 2 schoolhouse in 1793, as the first church was built there and all meetings were held there. Here it remained until 1805 when the Selectmen were ordered to remove it to the Common south of the present meeting-house.

In 1784 the town voted that the first Burying Ground be laid out on land owned by Joel Linsly and that he should be paid for two acres at thirty-five shillings per acre, but Mr. Linsly gave the land instead. This was nineteen years before the church was built there.

In March 1812 the town voted appropriation of twelve dollars to purchase of Roswell Post the Burying Ground west of the Baptist Meeting House in West Cornwall. In 1820 the town also purchased of Asahel Field the Burying Ground in the south part of the town west of No. 4 school. The Burying Ground north of the Fair Bridge was probably selected without calling upon the town. Here it will be remembered was erected a Baptist log meeting house in 1792 at the turn of the road. Preaching was kept there for several years by Elder Sawyer.

It is interesting to know that the selectmen were paid for their services for the town, five shillings per day, and Mr. Bingham six when he carried his compass. Men who labored on the highway received from three shillings to three and sixpence a day, the laborer boarding himself.

Not until 1824 were the people of Cornwall, though living upon a principal mail route, favored with a Post Office, but were obliged to receive their mail from adjacent towns. Then a Post Office was established a little north of the church and Chauncey Stowell was appointed postmaster. Both he and Samuel Everts served many years in their homes.

There was a period in the history of Cornwall, when, as in other communities intemperance found too many willing victims. The vice invaded the family and the church. As early as 1817 a temperance organization was formed, based upon a pledge of total abstinence. In this movement Father Bushnell, Horace Linsly, Darius Matthews, and several younger men participated. It has however, been happily true that when the question was fairly presented to the town whether traffic in intoxicating drinks should be tolerated a decided majority answered "No". The record that a license has never been granted in Cornwall is one of which all should be justly proud.

CHAPTER VIII

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY AND CORNWALL LIBRARIES

Our first settlers with such men as Deacon Jeremiah Bingham and Joel Linsly and William Slade would naturally want for their children intellectual advantages. They were early taught that their respectability and usefulness would be proportionate to their mental and moral cultivation, and the establishment of Middlebury College in 1800 was an opportunity for all who desired advancement. To Father Bushnell must go a large share of the credit for the inspiration for higher learning, as well as helping most of the men to prepare for admission to college. An invaluable source of improvement to the youth of Cornwall, about the year 1804, only twenty years after the war, was the formation of a literary society known as "The Young Gentlemen's Society". No person under fifteen years of age could be admitted. Meetings were held on Thursday evenings of each week from September 10 until March 10. As most of them were engaged in agriculture it was not convenient in the summer time. Their rules and regulations were rigidly enforced. Their programs consisted of declamations, debates and criticism in which all were to take part. They established a library which should help to form a reading as well as a thinking community. This commenced with liberal donations from the members until it came to number four hundred volumes. It was to be kept within one mile of the "Old Red Schoolhouse" where they held their meetings. In 1832 a Vestry was erected by the Congregational Society on the east side of the park. Permission was given to the Young Gentlemen's Society to add a second story for their use. They availed themselves of the offer and it was regarded as their property. The building was later moved to the west side and has recently been taken down.

Without doubt the training received there led many to discover powers within, that otherwise might never have been realized, and so influenced their entire lives.

When the Library was placed in its present quarters in the D. A. R. Chapter House, Mr. Lyman Peet made the acceptance speech which gives much of its history as quoted here.

"The early settlers were men and women of sterling character. Like the Pilgrim Fathers they carried their principles with them. While they sought material wealth they valued a civilization based upon correct living. Scarcely a score of years passed before a Literary Society was formed in 1804. Even before this as the town records show, a Town Library of limited extent existed, but this Society put upon a lasting foundation the nucleus of a library for the town of Cornwall one hundred sixty years ago. It was located in Dr. Ford's house until his death in 1858. There was a fine of twelve and a half cents for a grease spot or a leaf turned down. Then from the estate of Mr. Gilbert Cook Lane the same year, the Library received

his large collection and one hundred dollars, provided the town would raise four hundred dollars, for the same. This was done within one year. It seemed wise to unite these two libraries under one roof. Hon. Henry Lane was appointed librarian and it was moved to his residence until 1875. He had caused to be made suitable bookcases at his own expense. It was then moved to the commodious home of Dr. E. O. Porter and Mrs. Porter served as librarian for thirty years. It was moved again to the Manchester's large house which had once been a tavern, and Mrs. Anna Manchester Fisher became librarian.

A very valuable addition was received from the Hon. Solomon Foot, a native of Cornwall, a Congressman and U. S. Senator for many years.

About 1915 Mrs. Charles H. Lane and the Rev. S. H. Barnum spent many days in classifying the 1200 volumes. Some four hundred of them were very aged and needed to be retired from the shelves. Many were over one hundred years old and one bore the date of 1808. Accessions of new books are now made annually. Thus it will seem that our Library like Abraham of old has had a pilgrimage career, but like the Israelites, its face has been turned toward the promised land and located where it is now, it will abide in the land that flows with milk and honey.

Generation after generation shall come to this intellectual fountain for mental stimulus and growth, and so long as one brick stands upon another in this structure, so long will each patron recall with thankful remembrance the beloved name of Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Samson Porter."

In 1915 the Library was located in the beautiful Samson Memorial, Mrs. Martha Porter's gift to the Mary Baker Allen Chapter, D. A. R. in honor of her Cornwall Samson ancestors.

CHAPTER IX

RELIGIOUS HISTORY

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

A place for public worship was the first thought of those early settlers. Like the Pilgrim Fathers they gave prominence to their purpose for securing religious privileges for themselves and their descendants. While the township was mostly an unbroken forest with no paths but those marked by "blazed" trees and passable only on foot, they designated the dwellings of Eldad Andrus in the north, of Joel Linsly in the central and of Jeremiah Bingham in the west part of the town, where they were accustomed to assemble by turns, on the Sabbath. Occasionally they had a preacher but more often a sermon was read with devotional services by themselves. In the south part of the town the house of Elisha Field Sr. was their place of worship.

The following narration of the first revival of religion in Cornwall which commenced in March or April 1785 before the organization of the town, is furnished by Jeremiah Bingham Jr., who often heard his venerable father rehearse the story.

One Saturday afternoon a man from the central part of the town went over to Dea. Bingham's to grind his axe. The Deacon assisted him, and while engaged in the operation, noticed something unusually solemn about his appearance, and on inquiring learned that he was anxious about his spiritual condition. The man requested Dea. Bingham to pray for him. After he had left Dea. Bingham retired to the woods in the rear of his house to comply with his neighbor's request. There he was favored with such a spirit of prayer, and with such a measure of faith, as convinced him that his petitions were indited by a power from above. He returned to his dwelling with the full assurance that God was about to pour a rich spiritual blessing on the community, and said to his wife, "Tomorrow, will be a wonderful day in Cornwall. If we live to see it, we shall see such displays of divine grace as we have never witnessed." "Why?" she asked. He described his season of prayer and repeated his strong confidence. That night it snowed, and covered the ground with several inches of snow, which before had been bare. It was snowing when they awoke, and Mrs. Bingham said to her husband, "You will be disappointed today", but he confidently answered, "No." The snow ceased, the sky became clear early in the day, and the scattered inhabitants began to assemble at his house, which was the place of meeting that day. Females came on foot several miles, bad as the travelling was. As they assembled it was apparent that an unusual sense of the divine presence rested on every soul. The children of God were endued with an unwonted faith, and the impenitent were exercised with deep anxiety for their salvation, prompting the inquiry, as on the day of Pentecost, "Men and brethren, what must we do?" The work thus aus-

piciously commenced, continued with wonderful power, through several months, and resulted in a great change in the religious character of the town.

The Congregational Church of Cornwall was organized July 15, 1785. The persons who entered into covenant at this date were Jared Abernathy, Stephen Tambling, James Marsh Douglass, Jeremiah Bingham, Roswell Post, Daniel Samson, Mary Chipman, Elizabeth Ives. In the following weeks ending with August 21, Jesse Chipman, Mrs. Post, Mrs. Tambling, Nathaniel Cogswell and his wife, Joel Linsly, Ethan Andrus, Isaac Kellogg, Hiland Hall and Mrs. Ives were added to their number. Jeremiah Bingham was chosen moderator and register. In the two years previous to the ordination of the first pastor the Church numbered nearly fifty members. The Articles of Faith and Articles of Order and Discipline which were adopted can be found in Matthew's History. Article 11 seems to be of interest,—We agree that the brethren of the church ought to consult the sisters in matters of discipline.

During the first two years the church was without a Pastor. In July 1787 they voted to give a call to Mr. Thomas Tolman, to settle with them in the Ministry, to which call the town gave its cordial assent and by a formal vote became responsible for his support.

Mr. Tolman received as his right, the lot of land set apart by the Charter for the first settled minister and in addition a "settlement" from the town. There is no mention made of the amount of salary pledged to him. That it was satisfactory is indicated by a remark in his reply that the considerations and proposals presented by their committee were all well and agreeable. At the town meeting held Oct. 22, 1787 it was voted that they meet on the Sabbath for the time being, half the time at Samuel Benton's barn and the other half at Joel Linsly's. At the same meeting it was voted to appoint a committee to set a stake in the most convenient place, of the settleable land as may be convenient for us to build a house for public worship. The committee reported in December that they set their stake very near the site of the present School No. 2, as it was close to the minister's lot and at an earlier date there had been in this locality a reservation of two acres and a half for a "meeting house green." Most of the settlers had emigrated from states that felt that the support of religion was indispensable to the prosperity of a community, and that government ought to require all citizens to pay their portion toward its support. As the majority of the settlers came from Massachusetts and Connecticut they brought with them Congregational views. If there were any who could prove that they had previously helped support any other denomination they would be excused from paying the church tax. This attempt was made to disarm the opposition which might arise from the fear of taxes. The meeting proceeded to the following action on October 22, 1787.

1. Voted to build a meeting house, and support the Gospel by a tax on the town.

Voted to lay a town tax of seventy pounds to be paid in wheat at 5s. per bushel, by the first of January next, to defray town charges, and to pay

Mr. Tolman's settlement. John Rockwell, Roswell Post and Samuel Blodgett were appointed collectors of said rate.

3. Voted to build a meeting house fifty feet by twenty near the stake stuck up by the committee the first of May next. Appointed Ethan Andrus, Benjamin Sanford, Stephen Tambling, and Stephen Holley, for a committee to build said house.

Several people soon objected to this tax. The sides of the church were erected but there is no record of its being completed until the spring of 1791. The meetings of both Town and Church were then held in it. During the ministry of Mr. Tolman considerable numbers were admitted to the Church, discipline was promptly maintained, and the cause of piety advanced. Less than three years after his settlement Mr. Tolman intimated to the Church that the failure of his health would not allow him to stay longer and the Town granted his request, on the condition that he return to the Town seventy pounds of the settlement he had received payable in grain, cattle or land as the minister's settlement.

Some of the people were soon dissatisfied with the location of the Church and a discussion followed until 1796 when they voted to erect a Church near the south side of the burying ground and a committee was appointed to erect it, however nothing was done for several years.

At this time measures were adopted to secure for six months the labors of Mr. Benjamin Wooster, who had already been preaching as a candidate for some time and later it was extended again, in accordance with the good old Connecticut custom, "to summer and winter a candidate" before giving him a call. They had a lengthy contract drawn up, with many stipulations as after Mr. Tolman's short term they were wary to be caught a second time. He was ordained Feb. 22, 1787 and dismissed Nov. 8, 1790. The reasons for this proceeding are not on the records. The disagreements in the community respecting a place of worship may have been very unfavorable both to his enjoyment and usefulness.

In later years Mr. Wooster always spoke in the most appreciative words of the people of Cornwall; and ever afterward questioned the propriety of his course in resisting the first advice of the Council, that he should continue in the pastoral office. "I was separated," he said, "from the best people I ever knew." After his departure another effort was made to fix upon a site for a meeting house. Mr. Matthews has given much of interest regarding these early pastorates which it is impossible to include here.

The Congregational Society was organized under a statute in 1797 but not until 1803 did the town cease to have a part in calling and supporting the minister.

The record of the first two pastorates seems to be incomplete without some of the examples of church discipline recorded in the church records. Again and again members were admonished because they had been absent from church services. In 1788 there were several such. They were visited by a committee from the Church who asked the reason for their neglect,

and demanded a confession and contrition, which were usually given, and the members returned to good standing.

But not all matters were so easily settled. Nine pages of the book deal with trouble over the payments of some wheat between two members, with witnesses testifying about conversations. Finally the guilty brother wrote a general confession. I quote, "These faults of mine I do not wish to extenuate of excuse but confess myself to be to blame, in each of them, etc., etc."

Another related that Bro. Nathaniel Cogswell confessed his fault in a case of dealing with William Slade in which for a time he kept a part due Mr. Slade of three shillings and desired the forgiveness of the Church.

Not all the offenders were men. — Sister Douglass made a confession to the Church that she had inadvertently violated the Fifteenth Article of the "Articles of Agreement," with respect to external matters by tolerating vain mirth and dancing in her house upon the wedding of a daughter and declared herself sensible of the wrong of her conduct, which she now confessed to be against the will of God and to the dishonor of His cause. They voted unanimously that her confession was satisfactory and that she was fully restored to the affection of the Church.

A complaint was recorded against another woman who was less fortunate. She was accused of profane and wicked talk such as calling her husband a Cussed old Devil and more such kind of language and threatening her daughter-in-law that if she came into her room she would split her down with an axe. The Church sent a delegation to see her. She failed to appear. Letters were sent to her by the pastor. The first complaint was made on Feb. 20. As she still proved obdurate on August 5, she was excommunicated—no undue haste about that. Then they wrote her, "We hold ourselves bound to let the world know that we do not countenance your crimes. We do now therefore separate you from our body, hold you in abomination as an unclean person, refuse to company you so much as to even eat with you. You are now to consider yourself an outcast and not to expect a seat at a common table with us. We deliver you over to Satan for the destruction of the flesh that the Spirit may be saved in the day of our Lord. With reluctance we give you up as a stubborn and unreclaimed offender. Yet remember that the bosom of this church is always open to receive you when you manifest a truly and hearty repentance."

It was the purpose not to suffer sin upon a brother or sister unrebuked and a process of discipline when commenced was carried to its legitimate results.

During the ministry of Mr. Scales about 1840 an arrangement was effected between him and the Society whereby a parsonage was built. The place and the means of defraying the expense were furnished by Mr. Scales, with the understanding that in case of his removal the Society should take over the property and pay him its value. His pastorate continued for three years but the separation of the Free Church due to the slavery situation made his work difficult so he gave up his position.

FATHER BUSHNELL AS PASTOR FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS

Much of this country was still a wilderness and many of its scattered dwellings were rude log cabins. The wealth of the population was to be reckoned not in silver and gold, but in the untilled and the unsubdued acres of their farms. Like the Pilgrim Fathers, they gave a prominence to their purpose of securing religious privileges for themselves and their descendants. Hence, while the township was mostly an unbroken forest with few roads, there was a determination to build a church. The little meeting house first erected did not long satisfy them. It is regretted that no records nor papers are known to exist relative to the building of the present meeting house commenced in 1803.

The churches in Connecticut were eager to be of assistance to our early settlers and sent missionaries through the state to preach as candidates. Jedediah Bushnell was the next candidate to come here.

He was born in Saybrook, Connecticut in 1769. He was in his seventh year when his father died. At the age of eleven he was apprenticed to a tanner and shoemaker and at twenty-one started business for himself. He was converted then went to Williams College in 1793 to prepare for the ministry. He studied theology with a Rev. Johnson of Sheffield, Mass. He travelled in Western New York, Connecticut and Western Vermont preaching and organizing churches. In his missionary journeys he sometimes passed through Cornwall.

After acting as a supply for a time he was invited to remain as pastor, as he had been previously ordained his installation took place on May 25, 1803. It is reported that the foundation of the present church had been laid at that time and these exercises were conducted on that platform. The Society now had to pay the entire amount of his salary which was \$240 as a settlement, according to the fashion of the times, and as a salary \$300 annually, with thirty cords of wood delivered at his door. The \$300 was to be paid, one half in money and one-half in wheat. Soon after his settlement he married Elizabeth Smith of Richmond and purchased that part of the original ministerial lot, about one hundred acres with the house, which Elder Tolman had occupied. This farm he managed skillfully and profitably and lived in the house until 1816, when he built the commodious dwelling in which he died. The house is now owned by Rodney Robbins.

The pastorate of Mr. Bushnell continued for thirty-three years—one-third of a century.

Though possessing few of the graces of oratory, his preaching was characterized by a directness, tenderness and earnestness, which always rendered it impressive. During his work here he received into the church six hundred eighty-eight members. He was given an honorary M.A. degree

by Middlebury College and made a director of the College which proves that his service was appreciated beyond the bounds of his immediate parish. That he was known throughout the country as "Father Bushnell" was testimony to the affectionate regard in which he was held. Many times he attended revival services in Shoreham to hear an evangelist whom some of the people wanted to invite to Cornwall, but he still wanted to conduct his own services as he had done fourteen times before that. It is believed it led to his dismissal in 1836. He continued to live here and labored seven years, supplying pulpits in New Haven, Bristol, Cornwall and Weybridge. His throat became affected so he could no longer preach and three years later in 1846 he died.

The secret of his success in his ministry here lay in the fact that he made his hearers realize the presence of God and His truth. During his pastorate here Cornwall had sent out more educated men in proportion to its population than any town in New England for they were influenced by Father Bushnell to seek higher education and professions. By 1861 there were eighteen lawyers, thirty-six preachers, twenty-three doctors and fourteen teachers from Cornwall who had graduated from colleges, so over the country went the influence of this man's life.

On Sunday October 27, 1940 a tablet to the memory of Rev. Jedediah Bushnell was placed in the vestibule of this church by the Mary Baker Allen Chapter, D. A. R. It was unveiled and dedicated at the close of the morning service of worship. Mrs. C. H. Lane, the first regent of the Chapter unveiled the tablet, and Mrs. W. H. Bingham, a later regent made the presentation, the pastor, Rev. John Irons accepting it on behalf of the Church.

In the farewell sermon of Father Bushnell in 1836 he exhorted the congregation to "Live together, my dear people, in love. Keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." In it he gave an outline of the most desirable qualities a minister should possess. It may not be amiss to cite Mr. Bushnell's view of the treatment his people should render to their minister.—"Receive him as one placed over you in the Lord—be affectionate—respect him for his office's sake—be careful of your Minister's character—let your deportment toward him be always in simple verity—never repeat his failings, if you discover any, to your families—do not devour too much of his time in your intercourse with him—do not demand more visiting of your pastor than four ministers are able to perform and attend to their other ministerial duties—be careful to satisfy your pastor's temporal necessities—pray much for him if he sins, proceed regularly against him as the Gospel directs, and let him be heard and tried at a regular tribunal."

He possessed the power of self control. He rarely manifested any excitement other than that which indicated tender solicitude for the welfare of his fellow-beings. He steadily directed his energies to doing good. He was preeminently a peacemaker and his decisions were impartial. Two or three examples are here related.

When once engaged in making pastoral visits, he intended to call on one of the deacons whom he highly esteemed, but as he drew near the house,

he saw the deacon engaged with a pair of refractory oxen, by whose stubbornness he was so far provoked as to exhibit unbecoming irritation. Mr. Bushnell rode up to the fence, accosting him mildly, said, "I was going to call to-day, but I see, Dea. - - is not at home, I will pass along and call some other time."

The piety of Mr. Bushnell was consistent. Nothing could induce him to swerve from his principles. He was accustomed to regard Saturday evening as a part of the Sabbath, consequently to be hallowed like the rest of the day. It once happened that late on Saturday afternoon, a man called to purchase a horse that Mr. Bushnell wanted to sell. The horse was produced and the price named; the only price. The man hesitated, hoping by bantering to obtain it for a less sum. While he was thus delaying the sun went down, and Mr. Bushnell's Sunday had commenced. "I will pay your price and take the horse," said the man, "Not till Monday morning," was the reply. "My Sabbath has begun and I can do no more secular business until Monday."

He was accustomed to encourage young converts, even those very young in years to express their feelings freely for which he was critized by other ministers, who thought it safer that they should sit in silence. He loved to hear the female voice in praise, and to have it often heard in supplication in the female circle, but he never encouraged females to exhort, or to lead in audible prayer in the assembly. To a female of his charge who once remonstrated with him for not encouraging the sisters freely to take part in meetings he replied: "There are some females, by whose remarks and prayers I doubt not I might be edified, but the trouble is that such cannot be induced to speak at all."

The whole ministry of Father Bushnell was unobtrusive and noiseless. He sought not the honor that cometh from man but rather the seal of divine approbation upon his labors. Unlike many aged ministers, he was the firm and sympathizing friend of his successors in the pulpit he had so long filled, always defending them against any criticism cast upon them by their people. In this he was consistent from the hour of his dismissal to that of his decease.

CHAPTER XI

HISTORY OF THE OTHER CHURCHES

Among the first settlers of Cornwall were several persons who had previously been connected with the Baptist denomination. Preferring not to be taxed for the support of the Congregational preaching, some of their members early desired exemption from taxes which were raised by the town for this purpose, and their requests were readily granted. The first Baptist preaching was by Elder Ephraim Sawyer who moved to town and began preaching in 1792, remaining nine years. His hearers erected a log meeting house a few rods north of the Fair Bridge, near the burying ground. Elder Sawyer was born in Leominster, Mass., but removed with his father to Westmoreland, N. H. in 1778 which at that time was a dense wilderness. After serving in the war he came to Whiting in 1790 with the purpose of continuing in agricultural labor. The people there felt he might be useful as a preacher and urged him to enter the ministry. His advantages for an education had been very limited and he felt this impossible for a time. However, with a growing conviction that it might be his duty, he applied himself to the study of theology with the best helps within his reach. His Bible was his main storehouse of instruction—this he carried with him to the forest, and while plying his axe, he improved his moments of recess in reading and meditation. After a few attempts at preaching he became discouraged and gave it up, but later he was persuaded to come to Cornwall in 1792. After nine years in Cornwall he preached many years as an evangelist through most of the New England States, having baptized about fifteen hundred persons. His daughter related the following incident as one of his experiences. "While traveling to meet an appointment, he had occasion to pass a high bridge, that was in a state of delapidation, and deemed unsafe. He however passed over it in safety. On his return he had to re-pass it, but did not reach it until the darkness of the night rendered vision impossible. On approaching it his horse stopped—he gently urged him forward, but he soon stopped again. He was about to alight from his carriage when the animal moved gently forward, and he resumed his seat. He shortly arrived at the inn, and the intense darkness induced him to put up for the night. His host inquired from what direction he came. He told him. His host replied he must be mistaken, for that was impossible, —the covering of the high bridge having been removed that afternoon. In the morning he returned to the bridge, and found it even so. The horse had taken one string-piece, and the wheels two others and he went safely over." This horse his daughter reported was the same that drew the hearse that conveyed his master's remains to the grave, and, had at that time, been in his service twenty-one years.

Measures were adopted for the building of a meeting house in 1805. The ground on which the house was to stand was leased to the Proprietors by James Walker on the northeast corner of Stockwell's Corner, as follows,

—"As long as they may want to occupy it as a meeting house. If this house should be burned, or rot away, the proprietors may have the right to build another, but not to occupy it as any other than for a meeting house. The house was built by a local carpenter, Eliser Peck, at a cost of \$2800 and was completed early in 1807. Eliser Peck was a carpenter and joiner, and also built coffins. The story has been told that one day when called for dinner he could not be found. After a long search he was found asleep in one of his coffins.

As the Baptists could not raise sufficient funds some of the Congregationalists were desirous of helping them. The house was to be designated by the name of the United Baptist and Congregational meeting house. Each society should occupy it every other Sunday, unless they agreed otherwise. It has now been long in disuse and the property reverted to the heirs of James Walker, to Mr. Arthur Bingham Jr. of New York and Cornwall, who also occupies the old Walker residence.

The first resident pastor was Elder Henry Green who remained fifteen years. Previous to his settlement in Cornwall, he had been several years in the ministry, having labored for some time in Wallingford. Though his early education was deficient, some of his natural endowments were superior. Ardent in temperament, earnest in the advocacy in any course in which his heart was interested, and possessing unquestionable patriotism, he sympathized deeply with the political excitements which were beginning to pervade the country, when his residence in Cornwall commenced, and which, a few years later, became all absorbing in many minds. In person, well informed, and possessing a commanding voice, with an impassioned delivery, he often made impressions on his hearers, which inspired profound respect for his power as a public speaker. His stentorian voice, united with a fondness for the excitement of military parade, served to mark him as a military chaplain. The office of Brigade Chaplain he held for a considerable period, and the voice of Elder Green, when offering prayer in the midst of a Brigade sounded clear and loud above all the din and bustle of the assembled multitude.

A student from Middlebury College served as a supply and was followed by Elders Hall and Wright. Jehiel K. Wright was born in Addison August 15, 1801. Without acquiring a college education he entered the ministry of the Baptist denomination in 1829. He had preached in New Haven and Weybridge before coming to Cornwall in 1831 where he received his ordination the next year. In 1851 he went to Bridport where he remained eleven years while residing upon his farm in Cornwall. In 1862, funds were secured and it was fully repaired. About 1890, however services were discontinued.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

From an early period, there were several persons in town with Methodist sentiments, and occasional preaching was enjoyed. The precise date of its organization is not known as there are no records. A small church was built across the road from the Baptist Church. The deed of the land on

which the church was built was given by a number of the men of the Methodist Church in Weybridge in 1835. The original Church soon ceased to be supplied with regular preaching and united with the Free Church in sustaining worship. The building was destroyed by fire several years ago.

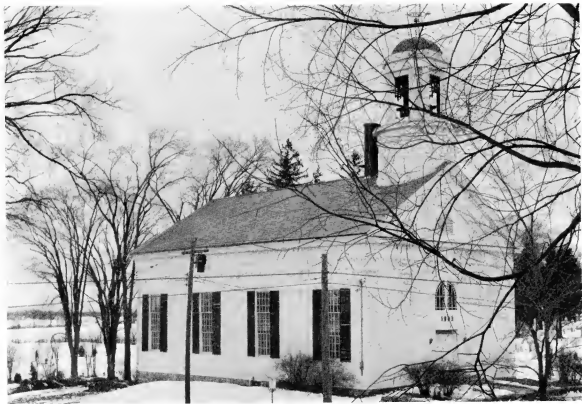
THE FREE CHURCH

In 1839 an invitation was given to Rev. Jacob Scales to become pastor of the Congregational Church and he accepted. At the time of his installation there was much feeling among many members of the church respecting slavery. A remonstrance signed by ten members was soon presented to the Council stating that they had resolved never to support a minister, or any other public man, in any way who would not subscribe to the principles and measures of the American Anti-Slavery Society. They were fully convinced that Jacob Scales, the pastor elect, although an abolitionist in the abstract was not a practical abolitionist for the overthrow of slavery. If they proceeded to install him such members would quietly withdraw from the Church and associate as they deemed best for the honor of religion. Divers attempts had been made by several members to secure the adoption of sentiments on the subject of slavery from which the majority dissented. At length after much fruitless discussion, at a meeting of the Church on February 16, 1841, a request was presented from twenty-seven members, male and female for dismissal from the church, for the purpose of organizing a new association, to be called the Free Congregational Church in Cornwall. The Church voted to seek advice from pastors and churches in Shoreham, Bridport, Vergennes, Middlebury and Pittsford. After several weeks of discussion they finally withdrew and were organized into a church which embraced also several of the members of the Baptist Church whose place of worship was occupied by the new organization. After the organization of the Free Church several more left the Congregational Church. On March 21, 1841 was held the first preliminary meeting, later rules for the government were adopted, together with a "Confession of Faith", much like that adopted by other churches. Truman Eells was the Moderator, and Dr. Oliver J. Eells the scribe. They adopted the following rules, viz: On the subject of Slavery— We believe in the inviolability of human rights, and cannot hold Christian fellowship with slave holders, those who apologize for slavery, or remain silent or inactive on the subject. On Temperance:—Whereas, this Church believes drunkenness to be sin, and the habitual use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage, to be the direct avenue to drunkenness—Therefore we will not use alcoholic liquor as a beverage."

In September 1841 the Church invited Rev. W. B. Ransom to serve as a pastor for one year. Before the close of the year, Mr. Ransom requested his release. After some months Rev. Israel Hutchinson of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination was employed by the Methodist and Free churches jointly and meetings were then held in the Methodist Church. He remained there several years until his decease, and in the meantime, by profession of faith became a member of the Free Church. Two very prominent abolitionists, William Lloyd Garrison and Oliver Wendell Phillips, visited Cornwall

at that time. The Free Church was then supplied by Rev. Henry Boynton and others until 1851 when Mr. C. B. Campbell, was by the Ecclesiastical Council ordained as an evangelist and installed over the church. Mr. Campbell was chosen clerk of the church in place of B. F. Haskell, who resigned, having held the office from 1843. In 1862, when Mr. Matthews wrote the Town History the Free Church united with the Baptist Church in rebuilding their house of worship and sustaining a minister.

About 1890 however services were discontinued and the property reverted to the Walker estate and is now used by Arthur W. Bingham the owner, as a storehouse. It still stands atop the high hill in West Cornwall where it is visible from many roads and reminds one of that sacred spot a century and more ago.



CORNWALL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Erected in 1803

CHAPTER XII

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING

The year 1803 was a most eventful one in the history of the Church as that year church and town were separated, and plans for a new church were in progress. Twenty years had passed since the Revolution and those who had fled from their homes in the wilderness were returning.

The beautiful country, agricultural opportunities and the nearness to Middlebury College must have induced many settlers to come to Cornwall, for in 1800 the population had increased to 1182. Of course a new church was a necessity. What visions those early settlers possessed. Many of them came from Litchfield, Connecticut and must have brought with them a dream of the wonderful church there, for here they erected a beautiful edifice with a tall, pointed spire and pillars on the front, galleries on three sides and box pews on the floor, similar in design to the wonderful Colonial church in Middlebury. It is regrettable that in 1846 they should have completely changed it. The plan that was adopted after much consideration, involved an entire change in both the exterior and the interior. The spire was replaced with a cupola and the box pews, galleries and pillars were removed. A raised platform was left in the rear for the choir until it was remodeled again in 1887 when the choir was moved to the front of the church where it now is. Mrs. Mary Rockwell Porter served as organist then and continuously for nearly sixty years until she was eighty-two years of age.

To Mr. Bushnell, this project of rebuilding occasioned much grief. The commencement of his ministry in Cornwall was intimately connected with the building of this church as the service of his installation was attended upon a temporary covering of its floor timbers. With lively interest he had watched its progress, till he saw it completed in the most finished and beautiful style of that period.

There, year after year, he had proclaimed with fearlessness and tenderness, the utterances of revealed truth. Every portion of the edifice became, from these associations, sacred in his eyes. Not only the pulpit, but the gallery, the columns, the arches, the ornaments, all were regarded by him with the same hallowed emotions. The sacrifice of all these things to the spirit of modern innovation, seemed to him not only a reckless waste of money, of which he was a most prudent and discreet guardian—it seemed scarcely less than sacrilege. During the progress of this work he was unable to attend worship on the Sabbath and witnessed it only occasionally when riding for his health. As the work drew near its completion he had opportunity to view its exterior and to learn the arrangement of the interior, his feelings were soothed, and he remarked "I probably shall never occupy it in person, for it would not be surprising if I do not live two weeks, but I hope Mrs. Bushnell may need a pew there. I was opposed to the changes in the meeting house and thought I never should be reconciled, but I am un-

expectedly pleased with its appearance." He died in two weeks from this conversation, and as the meeting house was not in condition to be used, his funeral was attended in the Lecture Room, where the Sabbath services were temporarily held. An impressive and appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. S. W. Magill who was then the pastor.

The Church was again remodeled in 1887. This time the vestibule was enlarged and a room built above it to be used as a chapel and a place for social gatherings. The carpets were removed and made into rugs for the aisles and the floors refinished. The pew cushions were recovered with red. New pulpit furniture was installed. As mentioned before the choir had occupied a high enclosed platform at the rear which was removed and the choir placed in the front. The backs of the pews were raised several inches to make them more comfortable.

In 1917 more space was taken from the auditorium at the rear. Above it another room was made to be used as a kitchen, and dining room, adjoining the room previously built. The committee for the remodeling in both 1887 and again in 1917 were Mr. and Mrs. Harrison E. Sanford and Mr. and Mrs. Curtis H. James.

In 1917 the pews at the front corners were turned to face the front instead of the center of the church. The walls were repainted as was also the exterior.

In November 1950 the church was badly damaged by a hurricane. The cupola was blown into a neighboring pasture, the chimney was blown down with slate and eavetroughs and many of the shutters for the long windows were blown off and ruined. The front door was blown open and two large windows were blown out, casings and all. The restoration required much labor and expense. The parsonage was also badly damaged as were many other places in town. The interior was redecorated throughout the following summer and the exterior also was painted.

In 1953 the church was one hundred fifty years old and the Sesqui-centennial was celebrated. The "Welcome" was given by the Rev. John Irons, the Pastor-Emeritus, who has served the church with honor for over thirty years. The "Response" was given by Hon. Edwin S. S. Sunderland of New York, a worthy descendent of the early settlers. With him that day was his aged mother Mrs. Anna Stowell Sunderland Bingham, ninety-five years of age. She was born in 1858. The Annual Town Report of Cornwall in 1958 was dedicated to her, the oldest citizen, as follows,— "She was born on the farm now owned by Lawrence Lambert, and, except for a few years after her first marriage, has spent her life in Cornwall. She raised two families and her children have gone forth to make their mark in the world as lawyer, minister and business men. To every one who knew Mrs. Bingham, she has been an inspiration. She has been active in church and civic affairs and her keen interest in the town and people has persisted throughout her life. She cast her vote at the last inaugural election by absentee ballot and until then had been to the polls each year to cast her vote in

person. We honor her as a devoted mother, an inspiring neighbor and a zealous citizen". She died just previous to her hundredth birthday.

At the Sesquicentennial in 1953 in the afternoon session several events of the early history were depicted by the young people of the church. The following one was given by Maurice Bingham, representing Father Bushnell and Arlyn Foote as a young theological student who came to him for advice. He was kindly received by Mr. Bushnell and assured that there was plenty of work to do in every direction, at the same time naming several destitute churches which were not particularly attractive at that time. The young man having listened with some uneasiness, intimated that having expended so much time and labor fitting himself for usefulness, it might be allowable for him to seek a more eligible location.

"A more eligible location," repeated Father Bushnell, "Go to Ripton" — a town on the mountain, sparingly settled, which at that time had not enjoyed much spiritual culture, — "Go to Ripton, and throw yourself into the work. Break up the fallow ground. Pray for the Spirit, I know two or three who will pray with you. Kindle a fire that shall shine over Lake Champlain and illuminate the hills beyond. The people from all towns will inquire what does this light mean? Who kindled it? And the answer will be, — — —, a zealous young minister went up to Ripton, and earnestly engaged in the work of doing good, and with the blessing of God upon his labors, this is the result. The people of Middlebury, Burlington and Keeseville, and other towns, will say "That is just what we want here, and if any of them happen to be without a minister, they will say let us bestir ourselves and make out a call before we lose him. Seeing this light in Ripton there will be plenty who will desire your services. Seriously, if you want an eligible position, I advise you to go to Ripton."

Again in 1960 some alterations were made to escape fire hazards by putting in two staircases to the floor above and an exit at the rear, also some improvements in the kitchen equipment.

CHAPTER XIII

CHURCH EVENTS

In 1885 the Congregational Society had reached its one hundredth anniversary which was celebrated by its many friends far and wide, with letters from those unable to be present. A bounteous dinner was served to between six and seven hundred people. The ladies who served were dressed in Colonial costumes and a souvenir was placed by each plate.

In 1935 its Sesquicentennial was observed. Carl A. Mead, a New York lawyer gave reminiscences of his boyhood in Cornwall. The afternoon address was given by Dr. John M. Thomas, president of Middlebury College who praised the group of men who had gone out from the Cornwall church to Middlebury College and out into the world to eminent careers.

On July 26, 1956 the ladies of the Congregational Society celebrated the Sesquicentennial of their first missionary work then called the Female Cent Society which was the first missionary society organized in Vermont. Dues of not less than one cent per week were regularly collected and yearly turned over to the Middlebury College Charitable Society to be used for the education of poor young men wishing to study for the ministry. It also celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the Whatsoever Circle which is the present missionary society.

LATER MINISTERS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The next minister serving the Church for a long term was Rev. Seagrove W. Magill in the autumn of 1843. He was a native of the state of Georgia yet did not approve of slavery. He intimated his desire to reside among the people with his family, several months as a supply, thus furnishing an opportunity for mutual acquaintance, before any measures should be adopted for his settlement. Arrangements were made and his family spent the winter in the parsonage. Five hundred dollars were tendered to him annually, with the use of the parsonage and he was installed July 10, 1844. He was here at the time of Father Bushmell's death and also when the Church was remodeled. After eight years he felt he must seek a warmer climate on account of his health and returned to Georgia for a time. Some three or four years later both the churches of Middlebury and Cornwall asked him to return but he declined. However fifteen years later in 1867 he did return here for nine more years.

The Rev. and Mrs. Samuel H. Barnum came to Cornwall in 1890 with two sons and three daughters. The third son was born here. Mr. Barnum was born in 1852 and died at the age of eighty-eight. He was educated in Yale University and Yale Divinity School. Mr. Barnum's ministry was marked by long pastorates in New Hampshire and Vermont. More than thirty-six years were spent in three Vermont towns, Cornwall, Jericho, and Weybridge. Seventeen years were spent in Cornwall. Friends in all these

places remember his valued leadership with affection and esteem. He gave himself wholly to his people. Four of their children graduated from Middlebury College and three of them took their preparatory work at Vermont Academy in Saxtons River. He served as pastor emeritus in Weybridge after his active work there ceased, until his death.

Rev. and Mrs. John Irons came to Cornwall with five sons and a daughter in 1923 and remained here for twenty-two years, in active service then continued as pastor emeritus eleven years, until his death at ninety-one years, beloved by all who knew him.

Both were born in Scotland. As a young man he came to this country to study for the ministry at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. Then trained to enter the Foreign Missions Field and went to the Belgian Congo in Africa where they worked for three years. Mrs. Irons contracted malaria and they returned to America. Mrs. Irons died in Cornwall in 1947 and Mr. Irons in 1957.

PASTORS

Thomas Tolman	Sept. 26, 1787	to Nov. 11, 1790
Benjamin Wooster	Feb. 22, 1797	to Jan. 7, 1802
Jedediah Bushnell	May 25, 1803	to May 25, 1836
Lamson Miner	Jan. 3, 1837	to Jan. 4, 1839
Jacob Scales	July 2, 1839	to June 16, 1842
Seagrove W. Magill	July 9, 1844	to Apr. 27, 1852
Gurdon W. Noyes	Apr. 27, 1852	to Mar. 15, 1854
Joseph A. Bent	Oct. 11, 1854	to Aug. 12, 1856
Anson A. Baker	Aug. 18, 1858	to Jan. 23, 1866
Seagrove W. Magill	Oct. 13, 1867	to Aug. 2, 1878
John C. Houghton	Jan. 5, 1879	to Dec. 31, 1882
Milan C. Stebbins	Sept. 24, 1884	to Sept. 12, 1889
Samuel H. Barnum	May 1, 1890	to Oct. 13, 1907
Samuel Rose	Nov. 8, 1908	to Nov. 7, 1915
J. Kay Darlington	Apr. 2, 1916	to Feb. 28, 1917
Christopher L. Hamlin	Mar. 1, 1918	to Sept. 25, 1921
Francis W. Bates	Oct. 9, 1921	He died to Oct. 26, 1921
James C. Perkins	Jan. 1, 1922	to July 1, 1922
John Irons	Jan. 28, 1924	to July 1, 1922

Pastor Emeritus until his death in 1957.

Sadaichi Asai	Aug. 1, 1948	to Sept. 1953
Mayron Wilder	Dec. 1, 1953	to Dec. 26, 1956
William Penner	Nov. 3, 1957	

CHAPTER XIV
CORNWALL ORGANIZATIONS

Mary Baker Allen Chapter,
Daughters of The American Revolution

Mary Baker Allen Chapter, D. A. R., was organized in Cornwall, January 23, 1909, with twenty-one Charter members, Mrs. Charles H. Lane, organizing regent. The national society stresses historical educational and patriotic endeavors. The chapter started immediately attending to local needs. It erected a marker near the site of Ann Storey's cave on the west bank of Otter Creek in the town of Cornwall. It furnished markers for eighty-four graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried in town, but after a number of years all had disappeared. By December, 1919 the Cornwall Cemetery records were completed; 995 names prior to 1870, alphabetically arranged, were placed in a Chapter Cemetery Book. In 1934 the records of the Congregational Church dating back to 1793, also records of both the Baptist and the Methodist Churches were collected and typed.

In 1915 a Chapter House was built and given to the Chapter, by Mrs. Martha Samson Porter of New York City, in memory of her first ancestor in Cornwall, Deacon William Samson, one of the earliest settlers. Provision was made that a room in this building be used as a library for the town of Cornwall. A large bronze tablet records the names of all the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Cornwall.

The Chapter House also has a museum containing many gifts, donors of which, wished the articles to have a permanent place for posterity. Notably among these is a gift in 1923 of a photograph of Ethan Allen's granddaughter, Mrs. Jane Allen Rowley, aged 103 years, who lived in Center Point, Iowa with a daughter who was eighty years old.

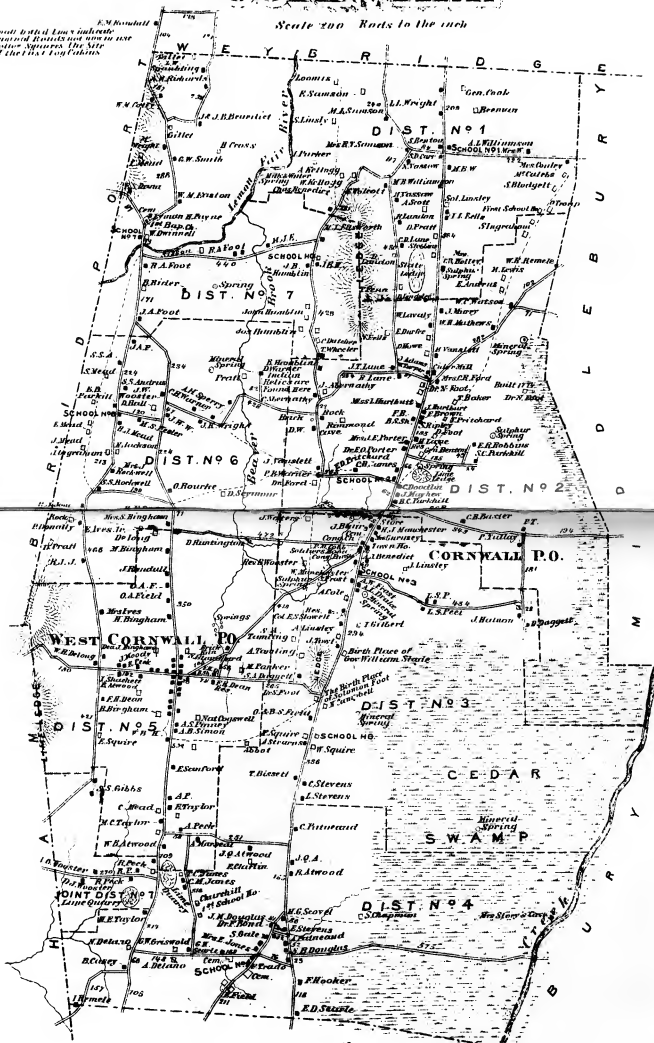
Mrs. Estelle Lane Witherell became State Regent from this Chapter in 1935 to 1938. Membership today in Mary Baker Allen Chapter numbers over sixty. Many of these are absentee members whose ancestors were natives of Cornwall.

Yearly donations are sent from the Chapter to D. A. R. sponsored schools in the South. Kurn Hatin has been the recipient of money, and gifts at Christmas every year since the Chapter was organized. Similarly, Ellis Island has been helped during those years of crowded conditions. Others receiving systematic aid are Vermont Camp for Crippled Children and Vermont Children's Aid. A High School Good-Citizenship Girl is chosen each year for the highest record in scholarship and interest in sports and other local activities and presented with a pin. Prizes are given each year for the best historical essays, written by children in the grades, in Cornwall schools.

CORNWALL

Scale 200 Rods to the inch

North by the Line's indicate
Distorted Roads and some to use
Bottom Squares the Air
of the last Log Cabins



Altogether this Chapter has been a progressive organization, leading in patriotic, educational and historical ventures or events of local, state and national scope. As the years pass, it may well be epitomized by the famous two words on our Soldiers' Monument:

CORNWALL REMEMBERS

Consistently hard working members during the first twenty years were Mrs. C. H. Lane Organizing Regent, Mrs. W. H. Bingham, Mrs. A. W. Foote, Mrs. E. A. Pratt, Mrs. M. O. Field and Miss Alice Hinman.

Dr. John M. Thomas, when President of Middlebury College, gave the address at the dedication of the Samson Memorial and reviewed the lives of many of the great men born early in Cornwall's History. Only a little of it can be given here. He said, "If there is a town in the Green Mountain State that has a right to pride in the character and worth of its men, it is the town of Cornwall." The men who built the town, were to a marked degree distinguished for intelligence and worth, for thrift, industry and business ability, not less than for high moral character and devoted piety.

Deacon Eliphalet Samson, a son of William, one of the first settlers and grandfather of the donor of this building, was of that calibre who bore rightfully the title of Captain and Esquire.

Senator Solomon Foot (Middlebury College 1826) was one of the greatest men Cornwall has produced. He created the fame of Vermont for the high quality of her public men.

Governor William Slade (Middlebury College, 1807) however performed a greater service than did Senator Foot for his Compilation of "Slade's State Papers". The book was printed in Middlebury in 1820. It is the one indispensable source book of early Vermont history from which every writer of Vermont History has quoted his facts. It is safe to say that without this book "The Green Mountain Boys" might never have been written, the masterpiece which painted the likeness of Vermont for the world. I do not hesitate to say that Slade's book is Cornwall's greatest gift to the State of Vermont." He mentioned many others who were outstanding characters and spoke of Matthew's History of Cornwall of which the town should be very proud. —

Solomon Story Society, C. A. R.

In 1923 the Society of Children of the American Revolution was organized by Miss Beulah M. Sanford of children directly descended from ancestors who served in the Revolutionary War. She was appointed the first State President and during the next ten years organized eight other societies in the state.

The Cornwall Society was named for Solomon Story the oldest son of Amos Story and his famous wife, Ann Story, who dug a cave in the bank of Otter Creek where it passes through Cornwall. He was helping his

father clear the land to build a house before bringing the rest of his family. While chopping, a tree fell across his father, killing him. Solomon had to cut it across twice before he could remove the body. He then walked back to Rutland through the trackless forest to his mother.

The Society in Cornwall lasted over thirty years with more than seventy-four members. Mrs. Henry Whitney who was one of the first members later became the leader for many years and also regent of the D. A. R. for three terms of office.

The motto of this National Organization is "To love God and Home and Country". Many of the members at eighteen years of age have transferred to the D. A. R.

Cornwall Grange

The history of Cornwall would not be complete without mention of the Grange. There have been three different Granges in Cornwall. The first one was organized during the 1880's and soon became dormant. Little is known about that early Grange as there are no available records to which reference may be made.

Cornwall has had two flourishing Granges. No. 304 organized February 13, 1903 which charter was surrendered 38 years later in May 1941, and Cornwall Grange No. 550 organized on June 14, 1946. Because of the short lapse of time between the two Orders, they will be written about as if merged and no interruption had taken place.

The Grange, a rural fraternity for betterment of family, farm, and community has always been of influence in the town. It is of the service it has rendered to the community that it should become a part of Cornwall History.

From it's early days to the present time the Town Hall has been our "Grange Home", and as such the Grangers have strived to keep it a community center. The Grange built on the Town Hall kitchen, furnished the original stove and other equipment, supplied dishes and silver, to supplement those bought by the Town. The banquet tables in the dining hall were built by the Grangers. The kerosene chandeliers were bought by the Grange and were later removed when the Town gave permission for the Grange to have the hall wired for electricity. An electric warming oven was made for the kitchen and folding chairs purchased for the dining room. The stage was improved, a piano purchased, curtains and drapes placed in windows. The Grange took the first steps to supply heat for the hall, half of the expense furnished by the town and half by the Grange. One of the original heating plants is still in use in the upper hall. Money was donated by the Grange toward the hard wood floor laid in the upper hall, also it shared in the expense of the stage curtains. The Grange completely re-decorated the stage.

During the hurricane of 1950, \$50.00 was given the town toward repairs on the hall, and again in 1960 when the town did so much repairing to the hall \$250.00 more was contributed. Mention should also be made of the money the Grange contributed (\$45.00) toward the first Town Library—\$100.00 given the Church across the way when the hurricane damaged the building in 1950. The silver being used in the Anna Stowell Sunderland Memorial School was a gift of the Grange. At various times the Grangers have met and improved the park by removing old trees, filling in holes, planting trees, reseeding. Many day long meetings have been held to clean the hall and the park across the road. Material assistance has been given the sick-the needy-the unfortunzte.

Cornwall Grange was responsible for the organization of C. J. Bell Pomona Grange No. 13 in October 1904. A Juvenile Grange was also organized in February 1947 which was active for several years.

None of this story could have been written if it had not been for the faithfulness and untiring efforts of the many members who have passed through and those still active in community projects. Thus, the Town Hall the school, the library, the church, the park—the many Grange families are interwoven in the life of the Grange, and many can point with pride to the sign on the Town Hall which says, "Cornwall Grange".

Pre-Memorial Service

For several years the graves of all veterans in the six cemeteries in Cornwall have been decorated with flags and flowers for Memorial Day by the school children who are taken in the school bus. This has been done through the cooperation of the town, the teachers, the pupils, and the D. A. R. Society.

The Cornwall Garden Club

The Cornwall Garden Club organized in 1931 was the first one in Addison County. It has been a very active society through its thirty years in its efforts to make Cornwall an attractive town. It worked to beautify the ground around the old school houses and recently it has been landscaping the grounds about the new Central School. Mrs. Ruthvan Ryan came to Cornwall in 1951. She bought the Dr. Porter home and has not only made that very attractive but has done more for the Garden Club than any other member.

A Plant and Food Sale is held in May each year and goodly sums are raised for beautifying grounds in town. A Flower Show is usually held each summer. In July 1962 the Club received the Sears-Roebuck Award of \$100, for its work of landscaping the grounds of the new Memorial Central School.

4-H Clubs

For many years there have been 4-H Clubs in sewing, for girls in Cornwall. The first one was organized in 1924 by Miss Beulah M. Sanford who carried on the work with a fine group of girls for five years or more. Many of the girls have won State and National honors for dresses they have made. Mrs. Lena Sperry has been a group leader for about eighteen years.

Boy Scouts

The first Group of Boy Scouts was organized by Carlton Donah with their first Charter about 1951. When the National Jamboree was held in Valley Forge, William Towle was the leader and he took some boys there. Each year some go to the State Camp in Benson, Vermont, for a week or two. Edwin Bingham is the leader now with eight Scouts. In December 1961, the Scouts made three large camels and the Wise Men and placed them in the park for the Christmas Season.

CHAPTER XV

SCHOOLS

The need for a school system was soon realized and at the fourth annual March meeting in 1787 the following committee was chosen to divide the town into eight school districts, viz:

Thomas Bentley, Eldad Andrus, Jared Abernathy, William Slade, James Douglass, Roswell Post and John Rockwall. The first school was located in the northeastern part of the town and soon was annexed to Middlebury by the vote of the Legislature. The seven remaining districts have continued until the erection of the new central school building in 1960. Number I was in the north eastern part of the town where the main roads cross, Number II was one half mile north of the Congregational Church and Number III a little south of it, Number IV in the southern part of the town, Number V at West Cornwall, Number VI on the west road and Number VII near the Fair Bridge. Number IV schoolhouse was rebuilt in 1892 and Number VI in 1884. Number V was rebuilt somewhat earlier. The first one was built of brick and was located on the Walker farm where Arthur Walker Bingham Jr. now resides. Now all have been sold for residences or business.

In 1181 the town voted that each district retain its own school tax money which was one cent on a dollar of the Grand List. In 1828 the town appointed a director for each district who should have full charge of his school. Not only did he hire the teacher but arranged for her boarding around in the homes of the district. He assessed the school tax and collected it. When State Aid was voted by the Legislature about 1890 the school-board was reduced to three and acted as a unit. Lyman Matthews was the first town superintendent and was followed by Dwight Matthews, Lyman Peet, Mrs. Milo Williamson, Miss Beulah M. Sanford and Mrs. Charles H. Lane. They were paid an average of fifty dollars per year.

In 1912 the state system of supervision was established and Arthur W. Eddy was the first to serve as a superintendent of several adjoining towns and was followed by Truman Butterfield and Ralph A. Eaton.

In 1935, Maurice A. Bingham, the Town Representative to the Legislature, established a Permanent School Fund, with a gift of money. In 1937 Victor Bourdeau the Representative added a contribution to this Fund. In 1944 Miss Sarah E. Guernsey of Salt Lake City, Utah, a Cornwall native and former school teacher here, made a gift to the town of bonds valued at \$1,500 in memory of the Linsly family to be used in constructing a permanent central school for the elementary grades.

In 1950 the School Board presented to the Town Meeting, the first architectural plans of a central school, which were not accepted. That year the town purchased its first school bus. In 1951 the one-room schools with many grades were abolished and the plan of two grades in a room in different school houses was established. In 1952 the plan for a central school was

again voted down. However, the Town Meeting voted a Cornwall School Sinking Fund and appropriated twenty percent of the Grand List as a nucleus. For seven years this was continued which with interest added and the proceeds of the sale of Number VI schoolhouse amounted to \$12,599.32. when used toward the new school. In 1957 the first Junior High classes were taken by bus to the Middlebury Union High School and only three class rooms were then needed.

At the Town Meeting March 4th 1958 the poor physical condition of the old schoolhouses was brought to the attention of the citizens of Cornwall. A School Building Committee was elected consisting of the three members of the School Board, Mr. Harold M. Stevens, Mr. Walter F. Wood, Mrs. John Conley and in addition Mrs. Ruthiven Ryan, Mr. James O. Phillips and Mr. Stanley K. James Jr. The committee investigated the possibility of making repairs on the existing schools and concluded that the estimated \$10,000 to do the job would be wasted. An architect was engaged and building plans were presented at a special town meeting on September 30, 1958.

At this meeting the unique idea of financing a new school by voluntary contributions rather than by taxation was presented. A door-to-door canvas was soon started to raise funds on a voluntary basis and reported about \$10,000 approximately received. At a meeting on December 30, 1958 the committee was advised of the financial aid offered by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Stowell Sunderland of New York City of a most generous gift of stock valued at \$23,840. Mr. Sunderland is a former Cornwall resident and a New York lawyer. Soon the committee was advised that Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Peet were making a gift of five acres of land from their farm which meant that the new school could be located in the center of Cornwall a little north of the Congregational Church. No more appropriate site could be found as the slight elevation gives an extensive view of the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondacks on the West.

On January 28, 1959 a general discussion meeting was called to inform the townspeople of the Committee's progress. It was reported that the town pledges amounted to \$11,416. It was also announced that Mr. and Mrs. Sunderland had advised the Committee that they would be willing to make an additional gift of \$40,000. This most wonderful news meant that a bond issue was eliminated and the possibility of a new school without taxation could be a reality. The townspeople agreed to redouble their efforts and recanvass the town hoping to raise the necessary funds.

At another meeting on February fourth the citizens voted unanimously to name the new school the "Anna Stowell Sunderland Bingham Memorial School" in memory of Mr. Sunderland's mother who passed away April 26, 1958 at the age of ninety-nine years, six months. At the March meeting in 1959 a Special Building Committee was elected consisting of the School Board Harold M. Stevens, Walter F. Wood, and Elizabeth J. Conley, the Selectmen Winfield E. Foote Sr., Lee C. Warner Jr., Walter A. Wood and three others, Doris M. Severy, William H. DeLong and James D. Ross.



ANNA STOWELL SUNDERLAND BINGHAM MEMORIAL SCHOOL



MR. AND MRS. EDWIN S. S. SUNDERLAND
Cornwall's Greatest Benefactors.

A worthy Cornwall citizen, Mr. William DeLong an expert builder, was engaged to erect the building and began work in June 1959. Within seven months the truly magnificent memorial building was completed, beautifully decorated and furnished and ready for use January 1, 1960.

Mr. DeLong gave not only of his ability and workmanship but his time in labor as his gift to Cornwall, without any compensation. This account of the building of the new school is taken largely from the records of Mr. James D. Ross who served as treasurer of this fund published as "Cornwall's Horizon".

The Dedication Program was observed on Saturday June 11, 1960 at 2:30 P. M., the Honorable H. Ward Bedford presiding. It was a joyous occasion to have present at that time the greatest benefactors Honorable and Mrs. Edwin S. Sunderland of New York City as well as the great number of local citizens who had contributed to the fund making it possible to erect such a beautiful structure without expense to the town.

Mr. Sunderland gave the address of Dedication. He stated, "The good citizens of Cornwall, true to their tradition, chose not to borrow but to pay as their school was built. No other school in this area or in this state, or, indeed in New England, has such an enviable record." This of course could not have happened without the Sunderland's marvellous gift. The gifts from all contributors to the Memorial School Fund have all been permanently recorded in the "Golden Book" that is lodged in the auditorium of this school under the oil painting of the dear lady in whose honor this school is named.

Mr. Sunderland's closing words were: "May this permanent record of the loyal and devoted citizens of Cornwall ever be an inspiration to this and many generations to come. May the blessings of God be ever present and rest upon the many citizens whose names are recorded in this Golden Book and upon this memorial school and all those who shall be privileged to use it." In truth "Cornwall Remembers".

A portrait painted by the well-known artist Frank C. Bensing was then unveiled by Mrs. Edwin Sunderland with the assistance of Anna Margaret Bingham the granddaughter of Mrs. Anna Stowell Sunderland Bingham. In doing so Mrs. Sunderland said, "I have been looking forward to unveiling this portrait of my late mother-in-law for a long time. She was one of the most wonderful and unforgettable characters that I have ever known and my children and I loved her completely. Her mind was like a sun dial, it recorded only pleasantness as you all know, her friendliness toward every one was outstanding.

I give you her portrait—may it always be an inspiration to every teacher and student who looks at it here in this school."

CHAPTER XVI

ITEMS OF INTEREST

The Cornwall Monument

The Cornwall Monument with its two-word sermon in stone, has been giving its message of love for nearly a century. The inscription "Cornwall Remembers" was suggested by the Honorable Henry Lane and it has called forth admiring comments by many passers-by on the highway.

When the word came to Cornwall that Fort Sumter had been fired upon Edwin S. Stowell called together the young men in town and drilled them in military tactics in preparation for their war service. He had attended the Norwich Military School and so was fitted to drill the Cornwall boys. He later became colonel of both the 5th and 9th Vermont Regiments. About sixty men enlisted from Cornwall.

Almost immediately after the war ended Cornwall made plans for a memorial to honor the seventeen men who had given their lives in the defending of their native land. At the Town Meeting in March, 1866, money for a monument was authorized and a committee selected.

The Rock of Ages Granite Company in Barre records show Cornwall made arrangements there for the monument which was to be the second placed in Vermont after the War. Rochester, Vermont, had given them an order for this monument. When about ready to place it they realized that the eagle would be facing the south and they rejected it. Later Cornwall had the lettering changed. In this location the eagle is facing the north. The marble eagle topping the granite shaft was carved in Sutherland Falls, now the town of Proctor.

Seventeen names were cut in the granite. Samuel Evarts gilded them yearly with gold leaf as long as he lived and he lived many years. Many of the veterans did much of the work to aid in placing this marker which was dedicated November 24, 1868, and the one in Rochester, Vermont was dedicated only three days earlier. The location for it was suggested by Mr. Loren Mead. He also planted the grove of trees in the park. Later he removed to Colorado and became prominent in advancing irrigation for crops.

The task of transporting the granite blocks was tremendous. One part was drawn by six horses, another by four horses and the rest by two horse teams. Two bridges were broken down and others had to be reinforced to prevent disaster.

A copy of the Middlebury Register of December 15, 1868 gives a report of the dedication. The speakers were Honorable Wheelock K. Veasey, Colonel E. S. Stowell and Honorable Henry Lane.

A drum used for the drill exercises is now preserved in the D. A. R. Chapter House where there is also a roster of those who were in service.



COL. EDWIN STOWELL WITH FOUR OF HIS MORGAN HORSES

Cobb House

After both Fords died the place was sold to Philemon Cobb, a builder who put up large buildings. Two generations of Cobbs lived there and for years it has been called the Cobb house. The son Homer Cobb was very active for the town. He was elected in 1898 to the office of town auditor. Later he was a selectman, then auditor again. In 1916 he was elected town treasurer, an office which he held for twenty-six years. At the age of seventy-nine years he felt he could not do that work longer as it was becoming more difficult each year. He then remarked "I've done a lot of figuring for the town in the last forty-four years, now I guess I had better do a little for myself."

Later the house was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wright and put in excellent condition. It has changed hands three times recently. Few persons passing the long house at Cobb's Corner when passing from Middlebury to Cornwall realize this structure housed the first Medical School to give medical instruction in the state. In 1810 the Corporation of Middlebury College voted to establish a medical department and even went so far as to appropriate a sum of money for the erection of a medical building and name the head of the department. However, this plan was never completed so that when Dr. Frederick Ford and his son Dr. Frederick Ford Jr. opened a medical school in Cornwall in 1816 they were actually establishing the first medical school in the State.

The Castleton Medical Academy is generally believed to have been the first medical school in Vermont but this was not opened until February 1818, while the medical department of the University of Vermont was not organized until 1822 and the Clinical School of Medicine at Woodstock later known as the Vermont Medical School was not founded until 1826.

The present house was built on the site of a small house first occupied before the Revolutionary War. When the fall of Fort Ticonderoga came the situation became too dangerous for the family of Abijah Foot. He removed to Rutland and sold the place to Dr. Daniel Campbell who later sold it to Dr. Ford Sr. and his son. Despite its one hundred fifty years, the house is in excellent condition.

The building today fronts off the main road but at that time it faced the main travelled road, east and west, which is now in disuse. Nineteen rooms, two of which were large halls, for classrooms composed the structure. Eight of the fireplaces are still in use.

The Town Hall

The Town Hall was built in the summer of 1880—much discussion as to whether it should be in West Cornwall or in the Center. Meetings at that time were held in the Methodist church. It cost \$2,600. Ever since its erection the Cornwall Grange has done a great deal for the improvement of it.

Electricity

About 1925 Cornwall residents began talking about the need of electricity in this town. The established power company in Middlebury was not interested in coming to Cornwall but the Community Light and Power Company of East Middlebury and vicinity made up largely of farmers realized the needs of rural communities. Those most interested here were Edward H. Peet, Arthur W. Bingham Jr., Arthur Parkhill, Frank Manchester and others so electricity was brought into Cornwall in 1927. About 1941 Mr. E. H. Peet became president of the Company and has continued to the present. The Company has built all of its lines out of its earnings and has no indebtedness.

Cornwall Telephone Company

About 1898 the Cornwall people felt they must have a telephone line so a local company was formed consisting of four men—Abram W. Foote, Harrison E. Sanford, Franklin E. Foote and Harrison Bingham. A. W. Foote was largely responsible for building the lines and installing the telephones. The number of subscribers increased rapidly and the lines spread through Whiting, Sudbury, Hubbardton, and the Lake Bomoseen area, with Central Offices in Cornwall, Whiting and Hubbardton.

After the death of the four men of the company, the work was carried on by Beulah M. Sanford who had been Secretary for many years.

In 1942 the Company was sold to Ralph Foote of Shoreham Telephone Company. Mr. Foote built his first line of about one mile across Lemon Fair to his brother-in-law's house. It was built of barbed wire and it worked well.

Weather Records

In 1886, Henry Lane began making Weather Bureau observations for the National Weather Department. He lived only one year then his son Charles H. Lane carried it on for forty-two years. After his death Mrs. Lane continued the work making sixty-four years in the family. Their son-in-law, Stuart R. Witherell, is continuing the work which has been twelve years to date.

Cider Mill

The cider mill located north of the center of the town has a long history as it was built about 1830 by Frederick Cobb and later owned by his son P. N. Cobb who often manufactured five hundred barrels of cider per year.

Later Jerry Murray built the present cider mill a little north of the Cobb Mill. It is now owned by Walter Dunn who bought it eight years ago. It is still a popular place and he makes about three hundred barrels per year.

CHAPTER XVII

INDUSTRIES

Potash

Cornwall has remained an agricultural town throughout its history, its main products being hay or grain or stock raised in its pastures. Lack of sufficient water power made it necessary for them to go to Vergennes, Pittsford or Troy for the grinding of their grain or the sawing of their logs as well as to purchase the necessities of life they could not provide for themselves. The only large stream was the Lemon Fair which in the summer time was nearly dry as well as were the smaller streams. The original name of the small river has had many interpretations. Some believed it to be a contraction of "lamentable affair" with reference to a disaster in an early day when a traveller attempted to cross it. Some think there is quick sand in the bottom in places. President Brainard of Middlebury College insisted that it came from the French words, lemond faire, meaning a muddy stream, which surely seems applicable.

Mills were attempted in two places on Beaver Brook but were soon given up as failures. The density of the forests proved the productiveness of the soil and an opportunity for their livelihood no space allowed. As they cleared their lands and burned the trees they could sell the ashes to their merchants for needed groceries. Some farmers however had their own potash works. It could be used as a fertilizer or be sold. Maple and elm were largely used. The ashes were put into a large container called a leach. Water was applied to extract the alkali and it drained through it into a kettle at the base as a lye. From 400 to 600 bushels of ashes were needed to make one ton of black salts which sold for \$60 to \$80 a ton at the nearest refinery. It had to be made in the summer months when there was no danger of freezing. The lye was boiled in large open kettles until potash remained as a black residue. To make pearl ash, extreme heat was applied until the carbon was burned out leaving it a lighter color and more valuable substance. This was used for the manufacture of soap and glass. Tons were sent to England to extract the oil from wool for the woolen mills there. Shipping it there was finally forbidden. In 1791, 1000 tons of potash were shipped out of Vermont. In 1807 the shipments from the United States reached \$1,400,000 and raised the price from \$100 to \$300 per ton. Even after the Embargo, quantities slipped out of Vermont through Canada to England. In 1807 Vermont shipped two million tons.

In the very early days there were sixteen shoemakers listed in town and most of them were also tanners. It was the custom for them to go from house to house, once a year or oftener and make shoes for the entire family. This was called "whipping the cat". A similar course was pursued by tail-

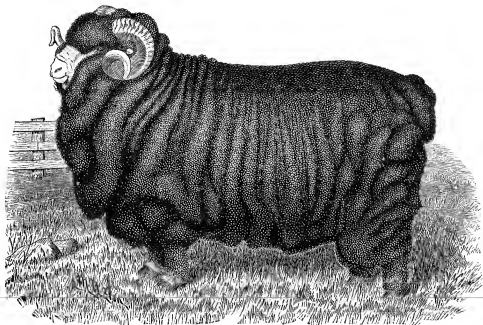
ors. There were a great many carpenters and joiners and blacksmiths, a few coopers and one wheelwright, besides a saddle and harness maker. The Tilden's flax wheel mill has been mentioned previously. In Colonial times, besides cultivating the fields and caring for the animals the farmer had to be master of many skills.

The ox-cart was of course the common vehicle at an early time, as oxen were almost exclusively used at that time for farm work, the team wagon was not used to any extent until 1800 and the one-horse wagon did not come until about the time of the war of 1812. When roads began to be opened burdens were carried on the backs of horses, and often more than one person rode on the saddle. The mother would often ride with a child in her arms and another behind her even for a long distance.

The only provision for cooking daily meals was the fireplace until about 1812, when an arch of brick with an iron top in the kitchen was a forerunner of the kitchen stove. Yet the housewife found time to spin and weave for all the clothing needed for the family, working often by candlelight. Some marvelous specimens of her handiwork in embroidery far excel most done today and are treasured by her descendants of the third and fourth generations. In winter, both male and female, were dressed in woolen fabrics, carded and spun and woven by industrious hands. For the daily wear of the laboring man in the summer, the frock and trousers were made of tow, hatched from the flax while preparing the finest of it for fine linen for sheets or table cloths. In winter the sheets were all made of wool. The trencher or wooden plate was used on well furnished tables for the ample stock of "pot-luck" often including the boiled Indian pudding. When the bean porridge or succotash was placed upon the table in a central bowl of wood or brown earthenware there was a spoon for each of the guests to help himself. The cupboard with its array of polished pewter from the broad platter down to the child's plate and porringer, was the pride of many an industrious matron and the envy of those less fortunate.

On the farm land the changes have been as great as in the house. At first the crops were all cut with a scythe or sickle and carried away by hand. The modern plow with its polished steel, presents a great contrast to the clumsy wooden plow once used on our fields, and the same can be said of all farm implements. There were, however, a sufficient number of mechanics to perform the labor required for the community from the several trades even before 1800. The farmers after 1825 resorted to the raising of cattle for the market, and of horses and sheep.

The greatest industry every established here was the raising of sheep. Swift's History of Middlebury states that the tariff placed on wool in 1829 raised the price of wool and the number of sheep raised, with the result Addison County produced more wool than any other county in the United States. In 1840 nine states had more than one sheep to each person, New York and New Hampshire had two and one-fourth sheep and Vermont had five and three-fourths to each inhabitant or 185 sheep to the square mile. The sheep of this county were admitted to be superior to any other.



MAGNET.

TWO YEARS OLD.

Bred and Owned by H. E. SANFORD, West Cornwall, Vt.

Made from an original pencil sketch.

SHEEP

In the 60s, the boom days of outstanding rams took on the personality of human beings in the eyes of the rural community. When a ram died the local papers printed eulogistic notices mentioning how the sheep would be mourned. For example in the Middlebury Register of August 9, 1865, this notice appeared, "Mr. Hammond's best ram, Gold Drop, died. It was valued at \$25,000. This sheep probably had a reputation better than any other sheep that ever lived. He will be sincerely mourned by all sheep breeders at home and abroad."

Sheep breeding was so popular and profitable that at one time there were eighty-seven breeders in Cornwall who had sheep for sale. Cornwall was once Vermont's foremost town in prize-winning Merino sheep.

Alonzo and Merrill Bingham brought the first French Merinos to Cornwall in 1846. Within eight years Alonzo Bingham's sales amounted to \$43,302. The French sheep here were soon replaced by Merinos from Spain. They were introduced into Vermont by William Jarvis, then the United States Consul to Spain. It had long been a crime there punishable with death to send any of their sheep out of Spain.

At this time, Spain was ruined by war with France and England and consented to let some of their sheep be sold so fifty-two vessels brought 9000 sheep to New York. Mr. Jarvis placed 30 of these on his farm in Weathersfield. The word Merino means "from the sea". Originally they came from Greece and then to Rome and later to Spain.

Until 1865 Rollin J. Jones was the most extensive dealer in the United States. He began the trade in a small way, driving a few sheep to neighboring towns and counties and selling them on the way, thence into western states and finally to California. He and his brother-in-law, Simeon Rockwell and his brother Sylvester Rockwell made the trip to California in 1859 before the transcontinental railroad was built, so went by ship most of the way. They drove their sheep across the Isthmus of Panama.

Alonzo Bingham also made a shipment to California that same year. Rollin Jones remained there five years while receiving eight shipments of sheep, horses and machinery from Vermont.

Later on from 1877 to 1881 there were 160 carloads of improved sheep shipped from Middlebury to places in the west and southwest.

Edgar Sanford for several years was invited to serve as judge of sheep at the large agricultural fairs in Western New York. When age prevented his doing this work his son, Harrison E. Sanford, continued the work. He also served as one of the judges at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901. In 1878 Milo Ellsworth and Edgar Sanford received bronze medals from the Paris Exposition on wool exhibited there.

Some of the dealers were charged with coloring their sheep or with giving them what is widely known as the "Cornwall finish." The fact is

admitted: The operation was performed by the use of oil with lamp black or amber, on the exterior of the fleece and only lasted as long as the animal was kept out of the rain. The object was two fold: first it made the fleece appear more oily and of course heavier and more valuable; secondly to heighten the beauty of the wool, when opened, by a contrast with the dark coat of the surface. Whether it can be proved that it originated or not in Cornwall we readily accord to our neighbors in adjacent towns, the credit of having been apt scholars in the art and having eagerly and fully availed themselves, of all the advantages arising from this practice. The prefix of the name of other towns would have been as appropriate as Cornwall. New York sheep were often shipped into Vermont then sold as the Vermont strain. Swift's History of Middlebury states that in 1840, Cornwall was the foremost town in the United States in prize winning Merino sheep. Later the shipping of sheep to South America and South Africa was vigorously carried on by two families of Cornwall. Mr. Burton Dimmock has very kindly consented to give the following resumé of their very interesting experiences as follows,—

Livestock exports to South Africa by Cornwall Residents:

Charles R. Witherell of Cornwall was the pioneer in the export of Spanish Merino Sheep and Holstein Cattle to South Africa. Of these in the trade he was the most successful salesman with a large influential acquaintance in all parts of what is now the Union of South Africa. A good illustration of his salesmanship was his entertaining of the Cape Colony Provincial Parliament, with the result that a large portion of the country members became his customers. Mr. Witherell made these trips to Buenos Aires in 1887-88-89 with Merino sheep and horses before he opened up the South American market. He made his initial shipment to Africa in 1891. From then to the Boer War (1899-1902) he was actively engaged in this trade. His son, Leslie, was with him in 1896-97, 99 and early 1901. His older son, Stowell, was with him during the years when Leslie was not in Africa.

He and Leslie were in the Transvaal at the time of the Jameson Raid. Shortly before, they had sold a Holstein bull to Paul Kruger, the old President of the Transvaal Republic. Later before the outbreak of war, but when it was virtually sure to occur they were able to get back to Natal and the Cape, with the assistance of Lord Roberts, the British Commander at that time. One of his shipments was lost when the boat it was on was burned and sank about 300 miles from the Cape Verde Islands. They finally left Africa in early 1901.

George Dimmock of Cornwall in partnership with Wright and Cartmell of Middlebury made shipments to South Africa in 1902-3-4-5-6-7-12-13-14, handling Spanish and French Merino sheep. His son Burton also in partnership with Wright and Cartmell made separate shipments from 1903 to 1914 inclusive, sometimes making three trips in one year.

In addition to sheep he shipped a limited number of Holstein bulls. Also during this same time in partnership with Louis Hall of Missouri he made two shipments of fifty mules each under contract with three different

Rand Gold Mining Companies. These mules were used to draw the cars underground for gold ore. Further in 1911, 12, 13 he worked in five shipments to Uruguay. Summing up these years, they were pretty active.

LIVESTOCK EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA

George T. Dimmock of West Cornwall, Vermont saw a report from the U. S. Consul in Buenos Aires dealing with the number of sheep in Argentina and the relatively light clip of wool from the average animal. As a consequence he became the first to ship pedigreed livestock to South America.

He made a small trial shipment to Buenos Aires in 1885 and the following year a larger shipment there in partnership with Everard Eells of Cornwall. He made yearly shipments from 1887 to 1890 with Joseph Close of St. Clairsville, Ohio, as partner. The above shipment consisted of Spanish Merino sheep with a small number of horses. A combination of financial reverses and bad conditions in Argentina kept him from making any shipments in 1891-92-93 but in 1894 he again made a trial shipment to Buenos Aires for which credit should be given to W. H. Bingham of Cornwall and O. C. Dalrymple of Vergennes for their financial backing. In 1895-96-97 he made shipments to Buenos Aires in partnership with F. S. Hashell of West Cornwall. The 1897 trip was his last to Argentina. His son Burton B. Dimmock also of West Cornwall during 1911-12-13 took five shipments of Spanish Merino sheep to Montevideo, Uruguay. During each of these three years he also made a shipment to South Africa. The Uruguay shipments were sold in Montevideo and at fairs in up-country Uruguay at Salto and Eugenion. These shipments were made in partnership with Judson Wright and Robert Cartmell of Middlebury, Vermont and were the last to be made from this section to South America.

In South America the livestock sales were in the hands of Commission Houses which charged so much per day per animal for the time the animals were on exhibition on the sale. They attended to all advertising and charged both the seller and the buyer 2% commission on the sale price.

In South Africa the seller was on his own advertising mostly in the form of personal letters to his regular mailing list and took all the orders he could for future delivery. The First World War put an end to this business.

HORSES

Mr. Matthews wrote 100 years ago in his History that Cornwall was second to no other town in the state in the raising of both sheep and horses. Some of the famous Morgan horses were named Ethan Allen, Claremont and Black Hawk. Their speed, symmetry and power of endurance attracted the attention of amateurs throughout the land and secured a steadily increasing demand. Her horses were being spread near the prairies of the West and the coast of the Pacific. Many horses of this type were taken to California by Messrs. Jones and Rockwell in 1860. Of these animals several were sold from five or six hundred to three thousand dollars. Perhaps the DeLong family carried on the most active business in this line. Francis

DeLong came to Shoreham at an early date but records show that the second child was born in Cornwall in 1796. His farm covered a large area in Cornwall as well as Shoreham. His wife was Nancy Samson. His second wife must have been a woman of remarkable courage for although left a widow at the age of forty-five, she not only cared for her five step-children but reared a family of six children of her own. The three sons, Charles, James and Henry settled both sides of the Fair Bridge in Cornwall and Shoreham. William DeLong Sr. lived many years at the four corners west of West Cornwall on the road to Shoreham. His grandson William DeLong is the only one of the family now residing in Cornwall.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY

As the sheep industry waned in Addison County, her horses had a wide fame and her cattle were second to none, but not in such a large number, as at that time they were raised largely for beef. The butchers and dealers in the Brighton Market (Boston) soon learned by touch to distinguish Addison County steers and called them Lake steers or Lake cattle as a mark of superior excellence. Vermont for many years has had more cattle than people.

At the present, the largest dairy herds are owned by James Phillips, Ralph Payne and Son, Winfield Foote and Son, Edward H. Peet, Ward Bedford, Lucien Charron, and the Gill Brothers. These farmers average from seventy-five to one hundred fifty head of cattle.

With a modern pipeline milker the milk goes directly from the cow to a large refrigerated tank in the barn. Later a tank truck takes the milk to the large centers. Often one herd furnishes a ton of milk per day. The days of the milking stool and large milk can have gone forever and machinery takes the place of many helpers.

FRUIT'S OF CORNWALL

The early settlers endeavored to raise fruits to which they were accustomed in the homes of their childhood. Nearly every farm had its apple trees and many raised pears, peaches and quinces. Clumps of apple trees, known by all as the "Orchard lot", usually situated in a section of the farm considered less useful for grain or hay, contained such old favorites as the Early Bow and Golden Sweet varieties which may have been propagated from the plantings of Samuel Bartholomew as early as 1786.

The soil of Cornwall abounds naturally in limestone, which grows a firm long keeping fruit, with flavor unexcelled, found only in the Champlain Valley of Vermont. The trees yielded well and without much care. The insects and diseases of the old world had not been imported to the new world as yet, even to the twentieth century, when the disease known as fungus, commonly called scab made its appearance; and the codling moth and curculio, to mention but two insects. These abound today, causing the fruit grower to keep a constant vigil with his trees. Modern control of the many insects and diseases demands tractor drawn high pressure sprayers

and airplane dusting. Cornwall Orchards was the first in the county to be dusted from the air in 1947.

The older residents of town in 1962 have watched the evolution of the fruit industry. They will recall the farm orchards of the Bingham, Cobb, Douglas, Field, Foote, James, Janes, Jones, Henry Lane, Rollin Lane, Matthews, Robbins, Samson, Sanford, Sperry, Stevens, Stowell and Wright. These were planted on some two to five acres. Now only traces of these fine orchards remain.

In 1908, the first commercial planting of McIntosh in town, and in 1910 the first commercial planting of Red Delicious in New England were made, both at Cornwall Orchards. Planting of Northern Spys with Wealthy as fillers were made in 1911 and 1912. Several varieties of grapes and peaches were planted at this same time. The peach trees grew to some size and their fruit was enjoyed until the winter of 1917 wiped them out.

Leslie Witherell, Elmer Wright and John Sperry were contemporaries in early twentieth century orcharding in town; followed by Elwyn Pratt, Maurice Bingham and Dr. Arthur Bingham. After World War I, Milton Morrow planted on the Parker farm, later Frank Foote; Ray Hurlburt set out on the Lavalley farm, now J. Ruthven Ryan; Roy Bingham planted trees on his farm to be continued by Boyd Carr, now Francis Shorkey; Earl Krantz bought the Homesite Farm orchard, now John Graham. Popular apple varieties continue to be McIntosh, Red Delicious, Spy and Cortland. The first commercial cold storage in Addison County was built at Cornwall Orchards in 1944 by Stuart T. Witherell.

A large number of orchardists of the past have recently sold to John Norinsberg. He has purchased ten orchards in town with 5500 trees and has already planted 11,500 new ones.

CHAPTER XVIII

EARLY SETTLERS FROM CANADA

Here as Mr. Burton Dimmock reminisces we may learn of early settlers from the North:—

There were two unusual Canadian families who settled in West Cornwall.

John Lowell, 1812-1900 and Sophronia his wife born 1814—They were parents of seventeen children. Of these, three died in childhood but the other fourteen all lived to an advanced age. They were James, Joseph, Albert, Sophronia, Pascal, William, Lewis, Oliver, Margaret, Eile, Della, Izreal, Horatio and Louise. The dates of birth range from 1823-1858.

The family was unusual not only for its size and longevity, but for the fact that they were without exception, men and women of good reputation, self reliance and the ability and willingness to hoe their own row.

The following is an illustration, William at the age of eighty sold out his considerable property in Providence, Rhode Island, and moved to California, not to live with either of his sons who lived there, but to set up his own house.

"Uncle John" Lowell, as he was known to all the local people remained active into his eighties as a grower of onions, and as the local butcher. He was one of the few who have been blessed with a third set of natural teeth and those who remember him can vividly recall his flashing smile.

The descendants of this couple are naturally scattered far and wide and only a few live in Cornwall. Two of them who are widely known in this part of Vermont are Willard Bruso, prominent in the Grange, and a two-term Addison County Senator living in Cornwall and Forrest Lowell of Middlebury successful both as a real estate broker and as an auctioneer. Mrs. Gertrude Lowell Dimmock, is also a descendant.

It is fitting that "Uncle John" and "Aunt Sophronia" should be honorably remembered as belonging to the unheralded many who have done their part.

The Canadian branch of the Beaudoin-Donah family originated after an illegitimate son of Louis XV of France and one of his numerous mistresses were sent out to Canada around 1750. There like many of the early settlers he married an Indian girl. This man was known as Georges Leroy. Quite possibly he should have no place in a history. There is no documentation and it rests only on family tradition. Leroy's granddaughter Marguerite Beaudion of Montreal and her husband Eli Doner of St. John's Canada moved to Shoreham, Vermont and later to Cornwall around 1840 and were the first generation of this Donah family in the States. While not as numerous as the Lowells, this first family had six children—Mrs. Mary Currier,

Adelaide Forant, Eli Jr., Ellen Forant, Amorette Lowell and William. There has been considerable intermarriage with the Lowells. This family provides an example of the mixed racial and national strains in the ancestry of many early Canadian families.

In reputation, self reliance, ability and willingness to do the work their lot required they have an excellent batting average. There are two local people who can trace a lineal descent from both the Lowell and Donah original Vermont families—Charles Donah of Middlebury and Mrs. Gertrude Lowell Dimmock of Cornwall.

Joseph Ringey Sr. came to Cornwall from St. Mary's, Canada, some time near 1860 and settled near the farm of S. S. Rockwell, for whom he worked summers, mowing hay with a scythe and cutting grain with a sickle. During the winters he chopped in the swamps. At this time ties were being cut for the railroads and also boat knees for canal boats.

He excelled in the use of the axe, the scythe and the hoe, however to drive horses or milk cows, he could not. The story goes that for some time he had no time piece and that he, fearing to loose his job, would arise early and reach Mr. Rockwell's at 2 A. M.

This would cause Mr. Rockwell to call him into the house and he would give him a couch and say, "Go to bed, Joe!"

His family consisted of eight children only four of whom lived to maturity. The others died during an epidemic of dyptheria, at which time thirty-five people died in Cornwall.

David Ringey, son of Joseph Sr. was born May 8, 1861. He was the only boy of his family to live to maturity, living his entire life in Cornwall and Shoreham. He passed away in January 1934.

His family consisted of three girls and two boys. Four are now living in Cornwall and one in Middlebury. Two of the girls are retired teachers, Flora, having taught into her fiftieth year, forty-three of which were in Cornwall, mostly in District No. 4. Jennie Ringey McHugh taught thirty years, twenty of which were at Case St. in Middlebury. Will Ringey has represented the town in the Legislature for two terms.

About 1900, Timothy Charron, with a family of eleven children came from Canada and settled in the north-western part of Cornwall. With eight boys growing up and able to help, they made a success of farming and one son, Lucien Charron, still carries on with one of the large dairies in town. Some have gone into other lines of work but all have been a success in their business ventures.

Other families that came earlier were the Richards, Murrays and Stones but all have now moved to larger centers.

CHAPTER XIX
CORNWALL NATIVES WHO BECAME LAWYERS

Chauncey Abbott who was born September 16, 1815 received his first degree at Middlebury College in 1837 and pursued legal studies with Phineas Smith of Rutland from 1838 to 1841. He then went to Wisconsin.

Luther L. Baxter, without having enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, pursued the study of law in the office of Julius Beckwith, of Middlebury and then went to Chaska, Minnesota.

Jedediah S. Bushnell, born in 1804, graduated at Middlebury 1826, was the son of Rev. Jedediah Bushnell. He commenced his law practice with Honorable Peter Starr of Middlebury. He was for many years Register of Probate for the District of Addison County.

Milo Cook was the son of General Joseph Cook and an uncle of Milo Dewey Cook. He was born in Connecticut in January 6, 1783, the year previous to his father's removal to Cornwall. He graduated in the first class at Middlebury College in 1804. Having studied law in the office of Samuel Miller, Esq. of Middlebury, and been admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of law in Williston and there remained until 1813, when he returned to Middlebury and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1818 he moved to Augusta, Georgia to teach, but soon died with yellow fever.

Milo Dewey Cook, born June 3, 1819 was the son of Gen. Chauncey Cook and grandson of General Joseph Cook, graduated at Middlebury in 1842. He taught for a few years then engaged in the legal profession in Galesburg, Illinois.

James Douglass graduated in Middlebury in the class of 1838. He taught for several years in South Carolina and Kentucky. He afterwards became a lawyer and settled in Brunswick, Missouri.

Honorable Solomon Foot, L.L.D., was born November 19, 1802, his birthplace having been separated from that of Governor Slade only by the highway. His father, Dr. Solomon Foot, removed to Rutland in 1804. More is told of both, father and son, in another chapter. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1826 and then spent several years teaching at the Castleton Academy of Medicine, until 1831. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Rutland. He was elected to the State Legislature several times and served as Speaker of the House the last three years. In 1842 he was chosen Representative to Congress and remained in that office until March 4, 1851 when he took his seat as a member of the United States Senate, where he continued to serve until his death in 1866. Mr. Matthews gave in the Cornwall History fourteen pages to Senator Foot's speeches which cannot be given here but are of great interest. He states that Senator Foot's ability as a legislator which was already apparent in Vermont soon

was appreciated in Congress and throughout the country. Though always conservative in his political views and actions, he was ever the fearless advocate of right, in the management of our domestic affairs, and in our intercourse with other nations, while some members urged extreme forbearance, conciliation, and careful investigation of the justice of our demands. To the Mexican War he was opposed from principle, regarding it as unnecessary, and consequently as indefensible. In 1860 Mr. Foot, and the arch rebel, Jeff Davis, were appointed by the President of the United States, to act as Commissioners to examine into the organization, system of discipline and course of instruction at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. This service was performed though with very different motives one having been activated with characteristic devotion to his country, the other by covert but settled purpose at the first favorable moment to involve that country in ruin.

Few members of the U. S. Senate have secured more fully the respect of that body, to a greater degree. An act portraying the generosity of Mr. Foot and his interest in the legal profession of Vermont was his gift in 1859 of his extensive professional library, numbering more than five thousand volumes, to the bar of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts of Vermont. During President Buchanan's administration he was elected President pro tempore of the Senate for many years an office which he filled acceptably. long served as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Building, and had the supervision of the enlargement of the Capitol, and the erection of other Government Buildings. He was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements at the Inaugurations of Abraham Lincoln and in the discharge of his trust, very happily exhibited his executive tact.

Lucius C. Foot was born November 22, 1790, and graduated from Middlebury in 1815. He pursued his professional studies in Granville and Cayuga, N. Y. and remained in that state.

Philo Holley was born about 1790 and without enjoying a college education became a lawyer and was settled in the northern part of New York.

Oscar Hurlburt was born in 1834 and without a college education practiced law in Memphis, Arkansas.

Charles Linsly was born August 29, 1795. He was educated for mercantile pursuits, but after a few years entered the legal profession. For many years he practiced in Middlebury and for a time in Rutland.

Hon. Ashley Samson was born March 19, 1790, and graduated in Middlebury in 1812. After a thorough course of legal training he settled in Rochester, N. Y. He was appointed first Judge of the Court, in that County, for many years and also as a member of the State Legislature. Simple, amiable and ever actuated by Christian principle in the performance of duty, he lived to serve others rather than himself. In his will, he devoted a considerable estate almost wholly to benevolent purposes. Among his legacies, was the gift of one-third of his estate to Middlebury College, amounting to three or four thousand dollars.

Patrick Henry Sanford was born November 10, 1822 and graduated in Middlebury 1846. He taught for three years then pursued his legal studies with Hon. Asahel Peck of Burlington. Having been admitted to the bar he established himself in Knoxville, Illinois, spending his entire life there. He was always regarded as one of sterling and honest character. He was greatly opposed to slavery and always stood for truth and worth. He served many years in the Illinois House and Senate and was Judge of the Court for a long period. He saw no injustice was done the poor.

Martin Post was born in Rutland November 11, 1778, a son of Martin Post, Sr. and is the only lawyer known to have settled in Cornwall. His stay was short, only three or four years. While later living in Middlebury he was County Clerk and once Clerk of the General Assembly of Vermont. Wherever he resided he secured the affection of those with whom he associated but feeble health crippled him and he died when young.

Gov. William Slade was born in Cornwall, May 9, 1786, and when only seventeen years of age entered Middlebury College where he maintained a high standing. He graduated in 1807, and studied law with Hon. Joel Doolittle of Middlebury and there commenced his practice in 1810. In 1814 he established a political paper in Middlebury called the "Columbian Patriot", of which he was both publisher and editor, and also engaged in the book selling and printing business. After three years he was appointed Secretary of State, Judge of Addison County Court, and in 1819 Clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of Addison, all of which he held for several successive years. During this period he rendered a most valuable service to the State of Vermont by compiling and publishing a volume of Records and Documents relating to the early history of Vermont, under the title of "Vermont State Papers". This record was made in compliance with an act of the Legislature, passed November 15, 1821, which designated the Hon. Daniel Chipman for the performance of the work. He however abandoned the undertaking due to other duties and committed its execution to William Slade. Little more was originally contemplated than to collect such records as should perpetuate the history of the legislation of the State down to the year 1787. In prosecuting the collection, however, he discovered a great number of valuable historical papers connected with the period before the formation of a regular government, and commencing previous to any kind of political organization in the State, giving a connected view of the principal events which form the early history of Vermont. In pursuing them we catch the living expression of the times. We seem to converse and become acquainted with the Allens, and Warners and Chittendens of ancient days. All past and future generations of Vermont owe William Slade a debt of gratitude for his industry and perseverance and sound judgment. Few people could have done it so successfully. He has given us a knowledge of the character and the purposes of the Founders of Vermont.

In 1824 Judge Slade was appointed a clerk in the State Department at Washington. He remained there until after the inauguration of Andrew Jackson when faithful and competent officers were removed to make room for partisans. He resumed his practice in Middlebury and acted as State's

Attorney of Addison County until 1831 when he was elected a Representative to Congress. There he stood shoulder to shoulder with John Quincy Adams in defending the principle that the freemen of the land have the unquestionable right to present to Congress respectful petitions in relation to any subjects affecting their welfare. The slave power of the South attempted to control opposition to it by restricting debate and tried to adopt the following as one of the standing rules of the House of Representatives, viz: "That, upon the presentation of any petition praying for the abolition of slavery or the slave trade in District, territory or State of the Union, or the presentation, of any other paper touching that subject, shall be objected to, and the question of its reception shall be laid on the table, without debate or further action thereon."

This flagrant encroachment the slave power attempted to make upon the freedom of opinion and speech of those opposed to slavery awakened the hostility of our Vermont Representative as well as Mr. Adams. Mr. Slade delivered a powerful and almost prophetic speech in the House of Representatives on the 18th of January 1840. The speech is too long to record here but will quote the last paragraph, as follows: "Compromise! What is a compromise, but a mutual concession? And what are the SOUTH prepared to concede? Nothing! As usual in the contest between freedom and slavery in this country, the concession must be all on one side. While slavery is reaching forth the arms of her power in every direction—lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes, and grasping, by a bold and daring policy, the entire control of the Union, the People of the North must stand still—shut their mouths—throw away their pens—break their presses—and sit down in silence, without even the poor privilege of praying for deliverance from her all-grasping dominion! And all in the spirit of compromise! For the sake of peace! And the Union! Sir, it is enough to sicken the soul of a freeman to hear this cant of compromise—a compromise of silence! of death! not the death of slavery, but of freedom!"

His services in Congress having terminated in 1843, he was the same year appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court of Vermont in which he served until he was elected Governor of the State in 1844. In this office he continued two years in which was his last political service. From 1846 to the time of his decease, January 15, 1859 in Middlebury, at the age of seventy-three years, he was Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the Board of National Popular Education. In this office he found most congenial employment. Here his benevolence and his ardor had full scope, and he remarks, "Education is the true and proper, and harmonious development of all the faculties of the human soul—the conscience, the heart, the understanding. What is man worth without a conscience sensitively alive to the distinction between right and wrong? And what, without a heart, trained promptly to obey the voice of God thus speaking within him? Shall we bestow years of labor in sharpening the intellect, leaving the conscience to blindness, and the heart to hardness, and call it education? And yet this is what thousands and thousands are doing with their children! The people of this nation must be educated—ALL educated—rightly and truly educated. The strength of our institutions is in the conscience and the hearts of the people."

The crowning excellence of Gov. Slade's character, was his piety, which pervaded alike his public and his private life. Few men, it is believed have acted so prominent a part, and left behind them a reputation as spotless and so pure—so eminently honorable to a Christian profession.

Gilbert T. Thompson was born in Swanton, December 20, 1807 and came to Cornwall with his father in early childhood. He graduated at Middlebury in 1830 and studied law with Hon. Joel Doolittle in Middlebury. He taught for several years at Geneva College, N. Y. then later returned to his legal practice with bright prospects of a successful career but death came early.

Hon. Dorastus Wooster came to Cornwall with his father, Moses Wooster, who was a brother of Rev. Benjamin Wooster, the second pastor in Cornwall. He came from Virginia and built a log cabin on the farm just north of the Fair Bridge. He had been a British prisoner and nearly died. His son Dorastus came when a child about 1800. Though denied the advantages of a liberal education he acquired a respectable standing in the legal profession and served as a Judge about ten years. He died of heart disease in 1855.

Martin Post, the son of Roswell Post is as far as is known the only lawyer who ever established a law office in Cornwall. His stay however, was brief—some three or four years. Evidently the natives lived peaceably together and were capable of handling their own affairs. Mr. Post possessed very amiable traits of character. While in Cornwall he was chosen Town Clerk. When in Middlebury, he was County Clerk and was once Clerk of the General Assembly of Vermont. Wherever he resided he secured the affection of those with whom he associated.

The review of these lawyers is taken from Matthew's History to 1862 when it was published.

CORNWALL NATIVES WHO GRADUATED FROM MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE AFTER 1862 AND BECAME LAWYERS

George Remele, son of William and Julia Remele was born in Cornwall, July 4, 1851. He graduated from Middlebury College, A.B., 1873. Law student in Boston University graduating L.L.B., 1875. Admitted to the Bar 1875. He also had a famous musical career as he studied music in Boston while studying law. Member of the Ruggles Street Quartet 1881-1901 and Albion Quartet and Concert Co. 1893-1913—Vocalist and music teacher Boston 1888-1918. He died in Palo Alto, California, November 23, 1941.

Carl A. Mead, son of Horace and Mary (Wooster) Mead, born in Cornwall, October 7, 1870. Entered Middlebury College graduating A.B. 1891. Then three years in Harvard Law School, L.L.B., 1899. Was admitted to the Bar in New York City 1899. A lawyer 1899-1945. He died there July 27, 1945. He was a Trustee of Middlebury College 1925-1945. Alumni Award 1943.

John Halnon, son of John and Isabelle (Tulley), born in Cornwall April 12, 1875. Graduated from Middlebury College A.B., 1896. Boston University Law School 1908—Principal of Newton Academy Shoreham 1897-1900, Proctorsville High School 1901-1906. Was admitted to the Bar 1908. Died in Middlebury, Vt., July 31, 1940.

Reid Carr, son of Langdon and Louise (Langdon) Carr born in Cornwall, Vt. October 20, 1880. Graduated Middlebury College A.B., 1901, L.L.B., New York Law School 1901-1903, L.L.D., Middlebury 1944. Admitted to the Bar, New York City, 1903. Member of Law firm of Clark, Carr and Elles, 1921-1940. President of Columbian Carbide Co. 1940-, Director, Irving Trust Co. and many other corporations. Trustee, Middlebury College 1945-. Trustee, New York Institute for the Education of the Blind. For further information, see "Who's Who in America."

Edwin Sherwood Stowell Sunderland, son of Leslie Ernest and Anna Stowell Sunderland. Born in Great Bend, Kansas, April 30, 1888. Prepared for College in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Vermont Academy and Mt. Hermon, (Mass.) School for Boys. Graduated Middlebury A.B., 1911, New York Law School, 1911-1913. Admitted to the Bar 1914. Associated with the firm of Stetson, Jennings and Russell (now Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl) since 1913. Member and chairman of many important bar, court and reorganization committees. Recognized legal authority on transportation, Trustee of the Northfield School, St. Mary's School and Middlebury College. He has made extremely generous gifts to Middlebury College and his home town of Cornwall. For complete Biography see "Who's Who in America."

CHAPTER XX
CORNWALL DOCTORS

The four doctors who came to Cornwall with the early settlers were,—Dr. Nathan Foot, Dr. Solomon Foot, Dr. Daniel Campbell, Dr. Frederick Ford, Sr. They have been mentioned in the earlier chapters. Of some of the later doctors the records tell us much while of others we know very little as many soon moved away.

Hosea Brooks, M.D. came from the east side of the mountain and established himself in medical practice at West Cornwall early in 1800. He resided there during the fearful epidemic of 1812-13, probably small pox. When he left town Dr. Oliver Eells entered the field and took much of his practice. He grew up in the home of his uncle, Nathan Eells. He possessed an active, discerning and independent mind; was fond of an argument, and did not easily yield any ground he had once assumed. He built a cottage near the "Corner" and then later he bought the Stockwell Cottage, remodeled it and lived there for some time. His son, Everard Eells continued to live there for some time. When increasing infirmities rendered him unequal to his labors, he formed a partnership with R. C. Green, M.D. who continued here a short time. Dr. C. B. Currier became a partner of Dr. Green but later became an independent practitioner.

Darius Matthews M.D. settled in Middlebury in 1789 and the same year was married to Abigail Porter, daughter of Ebenezer Porter, D.D. who was President of Andover Theological Seminary. He was born in Cheshire, Connecticut December 11, 1766. At thirteen he moved to Tinmouth, Vt. He then gave up the practice of medicine. He continued the office of Judge of Probate and Clerk of the Supreme Court until his death in 1819.

Thomas Porter Matthews, M.D. established himself in medical practice in Cornwall about 1820. He was born in Middlebury in 1791 and fitted for college at the Addison County High School. After a few months in Middlebury, he located as a physician in Cornwall near the center of the town and for two years was professor in the Vermont Medical College at Castleton.

Dr. Marcus O. Porter, from Tinmouth, Vermont, entered the field left vacant by Dr. Matthews' removal from town. He received his degree in 1830. His first residence was near the Congregational meeting house but he afterwards purchased and occupied a part of the farm of the late Jeremiah Rockwell and in 1855 erected the beautiful dwelling in which he resided until he moved to Middlebury in 1860 as his practice extended there. During most of his residence in Cornwall from 1839 he served as town clerk for 17 years with the exception of one year. He twice represented the town in the State Legislature, was twice elected by that body Commissioner of the Insane Asylum, and was once a member of the Constitutional Convention.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. RUTHVEN RYAN ERECTED BY DR. MARCUS O. PORTER, 1855

Dr. Edward O. Porter his son became his father's successor in Cornwall after his service as Surgeon throughout the Civil War. He served as State Senator and later made a trip to South America.

Dr. Frederic Ford, Sr. as already noted, came to town in 1784. He had secured for himself a fair proportion of the valuable lands then attainable by settlers at tempting rates, but as his medical practice extended he abandoned other pursuits. Dr. Ford, early in his career, became distinguished in this region by the adoption of a hydropathic system of medical practice peculiarly his own, at least as to the extent of its application. Cold water he used in subduing fever in almost every form, in critical cases of scarlet fever, bilious fever, typhoid fever, and even mumps. His favorite remedy was so abundant as to meet the opposition of his medical brethren and to awaken the fears of his patients and their friends. His written reports tell of wrapping some of his patients in wet sheets then pouring upon them pail full after pail full of water; of immersing his patients in casks of cold water; and even once laying a child upon a snow bank, wrapped in a wet cloth then applying the water. Dr. Ford was instrumental in effecting many wonderful cures after the usual remedies of other physicians had failed, but to Dr. Ford belongs the credit of having carried out a theory to successful results, in the midst of opposition, and often of calumny. His notes contain the records of more than a hundred cases of scarlet fever he treated in one year, with the loss of only one or two patients, and those, desperate cases before he saw them.

Dr. Ford was a very social man with many pleasant anecdotes to relate. His laugh—peculiar both for its manner and its heartiness—cannot be forgotten by those who were favored to hear it. As a citizen, he took an active part in secular interests of the community and often accepted town offices. For a considerable period he was accustomed to receive medical students into his family for instruction. The requests for instructions finally assumed such proportions that he decided to erect a large building and there conduct a medical school. It was completed in 1816 and he with his son Dr. Frederick Ford, Jr. actually established the first medical school in Vermont. It is true that in 1810 the corporation of Middlebury College voted to establish a medical department. In 1820 two degrees were conferred by the college upon medical students of the Academy. Although Dr. Ford, Sr. survived until 1822, dying at the age of sixty-three, he did not attempt to revive his school, having discovered that students preferred to take their courses at an institution where there was authority to confer degrees. Dr. Ford was connected with the army in the Revolutionary War, and belonged to the detachment which, under Gen. Wayne, "Mad Anthony," captured Stony Point by storm in July 1779—a fit soldier to follow a leader so dauntless and determined.

Frederick Ford, Jr. the only surviving son was born in 1787 before his father's removal from his first pitch. He was the only child who survived infancy, of a family numbering, it is said, twenty-two, all children of the same mother. After leaving the common school, he studied under the instruction of Father Bushnell to prepare for college. He pursued the study

of medicine under his father's instruction, then received his degree from the Medical School in Hanover, New Hampshire. After his father's death he devoted his attention more to agricultural pursuits. He was very fond of reading and was Librarian for the Town Library which was in his home at that time until his death. The farm was left to his son Charles R. Ford.

John V. Baxter, a son of Elihu Baxter, pursued professional study at the Castleton Medical School, and has been a successful physician and surgeon. He engaged in medical practice in LaCross, Wisconsin.

Franklin Bond born April 15, 1821 pursued his medical studies with Dr. Marcus O. Porter and at Castleton Medical Academy where he received his degree. He was first located at Shebowgan, Wisconsin and at Fox Lake. Then he removed to Cornwall and was chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Eliphalet Ellsworth pursued medical study with Dr. Ford.

Jonathon Foot, brother of Hon. Solomon Foot, was born in 1804, pursued his medical studies with Dr. Allen of Middlebury and Dr. Woodard of Castleton and graduated at the Medical College in 1829. The following year he settled at Whitby, Canada West. Here he had an extensive practice for thirty or more years, and attained an eminent position in his profession. In reputation, wealth and influence he stood among the foremost men in Canada West.

Nathan Gale after completing his professional studies settled in Lowell where he remained many years.

George Gale his brother, was for many years established in his profession in Bridport. During the great rebellion he served in the First Regiment of Vermont Cavalry as Surgeon.

James Lane pursued professional study under the direction of Dr. Ford and was for many years engaged in the practice of his profession in Ohio.

Calvin Lewis was born in 1797. After the usual course of study he graduated at Castleton Medical College and established his practice at Rochester, Vermont where he was stricken down by death in 1829, at the early age of thirty-two years.

Martin L. Mead was born in 1834. He was the son of Rufus Mead and fitted for college at the Flushing Institute L. I. and graduated at Middlebury 1855. He taught a few years and then pursued professional studies, graduating from the Medical College in Albany, N. Y. and later practicing there, and in Michigan. During the Civil War he left an extensive practice that he might aid in caring for the sick and wounded on the battlefield.

Burrell S. Miner, son of Hiram Miner, was born in 1797. Having pursued his medical studies in the office of Dr. Carpenter of Whiting, and at the University of Vermont he received his degree in 1825. For a short time he practiced in the south part of Cornwall, but later removed to

Cambridge, Vermont where he remained. He also served for two years as a member of the State Senate from Lamoille County.

Martin Parker, a son of Matthew Parker pursued study with the Drs. Ford and settled in Montreal. After a successful career of several years he died in the midst of a life of usefulness.

Francis Parker, a brother of Martin also studied with the Drs. Ford, and he settled in Parishville, N. Y. He enjoyed a long period of extensive practice and established a high professional reputation.

Jacob Peck, Jr. was the son of Jacob Peck, Sr., one of the first settlers. After completing his medical education he settled in Bridport then later removed to Lower Canada. The last of his life he spent in Norfolk, St. Lawrence County, New York.

Stephen G. Peck was born July 19, 1803. His parents moved in his childhood to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he remained until he entered college. He graduated in 1822, and having prepared himself for the medical profession settled in Panama, N. Y.

Alanson A. Peck studied with Dr. Carpenter of Whiting and became established in this town but did not remain long.

Elijah Pratt was born in Cornwall in 1786. He practiced his profession in Kingsboro, N. Y.

Ezra Scovel received his degree of M.D. at the University of Vermont in 1825, and soon after was commissioned as Surgeon in the U. S. Navy. While in the Navy he was connected with the ship Columbia, but failing health rendered his resignation necessary, and he died after a brief but promising career.

Charles A. Sperry studied medicine with Dr. M. O. Porter and then at Castleton Medical Academy. He settled in Pomfret, Windsor County, Vermont.

Rollin J. Warner was born in 1825, the son of Dea. Dan Warner. He studied with Dr. M. O. Porter and at Castleton. He first settled in Addison near Chimney Point, but soon found a more inviting field in Port Henry, N. Y. and removed thither where he engaged in an extensive and lucrative business.

Solomon Sherwood left Cornwall and settled in northern New York. His field of professional labor was for years partly in Canada, then he removed to Wisconsin where he remained for the rest of his life.

DOCTORS CONTINUED FROM 1862 TO 1962

Four Doctors who graduated after 1862:

Edward Baxter, son of Chauncey and Olive Baxter. Born in Cornwall, September 10, 1852. Prepared for college in Middlebury High School, graduated from Middlebury College in 1876; Medical student 1880-82; Graduated Harvard Medical School 1882-83. Physician Hyde Park, Mass. 1883 until his death July 30, 1945.

Charles Barnum, son of Rev. Horace and Susan Barnum. Born in Durham, N. H. August 2, 1883. He was seven years of age when his father came to Cornwall to preach. They remained here seventeen years. Graduated from Middlebury College in A.B., in 1905. He was a student of Chemistry in Mass. Agricultural College, A.M., 1905-07; Medical Student Yale Medical School, M.D., 1907-11; Physician, Groton, Conn.

Arthur W. Bingham, son of Eugene Bingham and great-grandson of Jeremiah Bingham lived in the house built by his grandfather, Edwin Walker. He went from Middlebury schools to St. Paul's School in Concord, N. H., then to Yale College graduating in 1896 with Magna Cum Laude and in 1900 he graduated from Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. His life work was mostly in New York Hospitals. In private practice he specialized in children's diseases. He devised a special technique to prevent cross infections of contagious diseases which has since become a standard practice in most hospitals. He wrote, "It means reducing deaths in city hospitals by the hundreds and that is my contribution to Medical Education in memory of the children I could not save." At the time of his death in 1928 there were wonderful tributes paid to him by the press and his associates in the medical world.

Estelle J. Foote, M.D.—A.B., Middlebury College 1920; M.D., University of Vermont College of Medicine, 1926; Diplomate, National Board of Medical Examiners, 1927; Medical Examiner of Women, University of Vermont, 1931-1941; Certified in Psychiatry, American Board of Psychiatry & Neurology, 1950; Author of book, "Six Children", published by Charles C. Thomas Co., 1956; General practice in Vergennes, Vt., 1927-1930 and in Middlebury, Vt., 1930-1941. In Psychiatry, under the Massachusetts Department of Mental Health, 1941, In "Who's Who Among American Women", 1959.

Cornwall has been without a resident doctor since the death of Dr. E. O. Porter in 1921 until 1958 when Dr. Theodore A. Collier came to reside in Cornwall with his family. His office is in Middlebury.

CHAPTER XXI

MINISTERS

NATIVES OF CORNWALL WHO ENTERED THE MINISTRY

As the largest number of college students from Cornwall entered the ministry they are here listed together as such.

Joseph Raphael Andrus, born April 3, 1791, was the son of Ethan Andrus. Having completed his collegiate course in Middlebury in 1812, he spent the following year as a resident student at Yale College. His theological studies were pursued, partly at Andover, and partly with Bishop Griswold of Rhode Island, from whom he received Episcopal ordination. He labored for a few years in different localities in Massachusetts, Northern Vermont, and Virginia. His heart, meanwhile being deeply interested in the cause of African colonization. To this cause he at length devoted his life and sailed for Africa in January, 1821, as the first agent of the American Colonization Society, accompanied by a colony of negroes. A few months after his arrival he fell a victim to the climate. His voluntary sacrifice of himself for the welfare of benighted Africa will cause him to be remembered as one of her most earnest friends.

Elihu B. Baxter was born in 1789 in Tolland, Connecticut, but came to Cornwall when very young and soon joined the Congregational Church. Without having the advantages of a liberal education, he first became a preacher in the church and received approbation as one of its preachers. He was especially suited to itinerant service and later resided in LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Hiram Bingham born in 1815 was the son of Jeremiah, Jr. and graduated at Middlebury College in 1839 and pursued a course at Andover, later he became a pastor in Portsmouth, Ohio. While resident there he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Marietta College.

Joel S. Bingham, born in 1815, was the son of Dea. Asahel Bingham. He entered Middlebury College but did not complete the course. He was first settled as pastor in Charlotte, Vermont, then later in Leominster and Westfield, Mass.

Luther Goodyear Bingham, the son of Reuben Bingham was born June 10, 1798. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1821, then served as a tutor in the family of Hon. Bushrod Washington, of Virginia. He completed his theological studies at Andover in 1825 having spent part of a year as tutor in Middlebury College. He was soon settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in Marietta, Ohio, where he remained thirteen years. His later years he spent as a reporter for the newspaper.

Luther P. Blodgett, the son of Sardius Blodgett, was born March 19, 1783, and graduated at Middlebury College in 1805. He studied theology

with Jeremiah Atwater, the first president of Middlebury College and with Rev. Jedediah Bushnell of Cornwall. He preached in Rochester, Vermont twelve years and in Jericho for eight years. He then moved into New York.

Henry Boynton, the son of John Boynton, who came to Cornwall in 1798, was born July 5, 1800. In his early life he was apprenticed to Asa Bond in the business of tanning and making shoes. He pursued his theological studies with Rev. Josiah Hopkins of New Haven and was licensed to preach by the Addison Association, and preached in several places as a supply.

George C. V. Eastman was born in Bristol, July 27, 1807 and while very young removed with his father to Cornwall, and was a resident here during his collegiate course, graduating in 1829. He became an Episcopal clergyman, preaching in Saybrook and Litchfield, Connecticut and also in New Hampshire and Maine.

David Foot, the son of David Foot, Jr. and grandson of David the first settler was born April 13, 1813 and fitted for college at Shoreham and Brandon Academies and graduated from Middlebury College in 1838. He had three churches in New York state. He died suddenly at the age of thirty-five years.

Joel Green, son of Elder Green of the Baptist Church, came here in 1809 and remained until 1824. His study of theology was pursued with his father. His labors as a preacher were performed in several localities.

Henry Norman Hudson was an early native of Cornwall, born in January 28, 1814. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1840 in Middlebury and was for some years known as a great lecturer on Shakespeare. He then became an Episcopal clergyman and was for some time editor of the *Churchman*, published in the city of New York. He then in 1865 settled in Cambridge, Mass. and devoted his time to the study of Shakespeare. His works even now are of significant value. In 1881 he received his L.L.D. from Middlebury College.

Ira Ingraham, born December 30, 1791, was the son of Samuel Ingraham, one of the earliest settlers. After completing his collegiate course in 1815, he taught a short time then took his theological training and in 1828 became pastor in Orwell and later in Brandon then removed to New York State.

Amzi Jones, the son of Amzi Sr. graduated at Middlebury College in 1828. He was preceptor of Newton Academy in Shoreham, then later became a Baptist clergyman and labored many years in New Hampshire.

Ahira Jones, a brother of Amzi, was born in 1808 and graduated at Waterville College, in Maine. He also was a Baptist minister. His last church was in Cornwall, where he died.

Zebulon Jones, another brother, born in 1810, graduated from Middlebury College in 1836. He was also a Baptist minister, but spent many years in teaching. He was principal of Hancock Academy in New Hampshire,

also of Rockingham Academy. In 1850 he was appointed Commissioner of Common Schools of Rockingham County, and then elected President of the New Hampshire Board of Education.

Joel Harvey Linsly, D.D., the oldest son of Judge Joel Linsly, a first settler, was born July 15, 1790. He fitted for college under the instruction of Rev. Jedediah Bushnell and graduated from Middlebury College in 1811. He studied law for a year then was a tutor in the College for two years. He then completed his law course with Hon. Peter Starr, of Middlebury, and was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with Mr. Starr and practiced his profession until 1821. He felt the legal profession was not in accordance with his tastes as he was constrained to devote himself to the ministry. He then pursued the study of theology in Middlebury and Andover. After spending a year in Missionary labor in the South he became the Pastor of the South Congregational Church in Hartford, Connecticut, where he remained eight years. He was then speedily installed in the Park Street Church, Boston. After three years he was elected President of Marietta College, Ohio. After ten years he resumed his favorite labors—those of the ministry. He received the degree of D.D. in 1837.

Joel Linsly, a nephew of the above, was born in 1828. His classical studies were pursued at Hamilton College and his theological studies at the Union Seminary in New York.

Lyman Matthews, the author of the first Cornwall History, published in 1862, was born in Middlebury, May 18, 1801. He removed to Cornwall in 1809 with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Darius Matthews. He graduated from Middlebury College in 1822, then taught a few years in Georgia, Delaware and New Jersey. He graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1828 and was Pastor of the Congregational Church in South Braintree, Mass. until 1844 when due to failing health he retired to the farm in Cornwall for the remainder of his life.

Hiram Mead, son of Rufus Mead, was born May 10, 1827. He was the first of three brothers to graduate at Middlebury College, in the class of 1850. He spent some years teaching, then took his theological training at Andover, with the class of 1857, and was soon after settled as the Pastor of the Congregational Church at South Hadley, Mass.

Charles Marsh Mead, a brother of Hiram, was born January 28, 1837. He was fitted for college at Flushing Institute L. I. and graduated in Middlebury in the class of 1856. He was employed two years as teacher of languages in Phillips Academy, Andover, then tutored two years in Middlebury College, and then pursued the usual course of theological study at Andover, and was ordained. Later he was professor of Hebrew at Yale College. He was the chairman of the American Bible Revision Committee when the St. James Bible was revised.

Lyman B. Peet, son of Lemuel Peet, was born March 1, 1809. He graduated at Middlebury in 1836 then after a course at Andover he became a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, after having served two years as a financial agent of that body. He was

first located at Bankok, Siam from which he was soon transferred to Foo-Chow, China, where he remained for many years. He was a missionary to India, Siam and China. He translated the New Testament and several books of the Old Testament into the Chinese language.

Reuben Post, D.D. was born January 13, 1792, the son of Roswell Post, and graduated from Middlebury College in 1814. He was Principal of the Addison County Grammar School for one year then entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton finishing his course in 1818. That year he was installed Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Washington where he remained until 1836 also serving part of that time as Chaplain to Congress. Leaving Washington in 1836 he removed to Charleston, South Carolina, and became Pastor of the Independent Congregational Church until his death in 1859. His reading in the pulpit, especially the reading of the hymns were rarely surpassed. President John Quincy Adams, whose duties led him to spend most of his time in Washington, chose Dr. Post as his Pastor, and was a constant attendant on his ministry. No other clergyman, probably, has for so long a period and with so great acceptance, filled any one pulpit in Washington. Mr. Matthews in his history gives a wonderful funeral sermon preached by Dr. Kirkpatrick from which it is impossible to quote briefly so will refrain from attempting it. The text was from Acts XI: 24. For he was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith.

Martin M. Post, a nephew of the preceeding was born December 3, 1805, a son of Martin Post, Esq. He graduated at Middlebury in 1826 and then went to Andover. After his work was finished there he left for Logansport, Indiana. After preaching there many years he became Principal of the Logansport Seminary.

Daniel Rockwell, a son of Jeremiah Rockwell, was born in 1788. In early life he enjoyed only ordinary advantages for an education and was until of middle age employed in secular pursuits. Thus late in life he commenced the study of theology, with the hope of rendering himself more useful. He was first settled in Morristown, Vermont, where he labored many years.

Orson Rockwell, brother of the above was born in 1810. He completed his course in Middlebury in 1834. After two years of teaching he attended the New Haven Theological Seminary and became a Baptist clergyman for a short ime. He later returned to teaching and spent many of those years in Alabama.

Ashley Samson, son of Dea. Daniel Samson, was born May 2, 1819. He graduated in Middlebury in 1836 and then went to Andover. After ordination as an evangelist, he became an agent of the Massachusetts Sunday School Society, to labor in Missouri. While thus engaged he died suddenly of fever at Fayette on October 15, 1840.

Ezra Scovel, son of Daniel Scovel, was born in 1798. After his graduation of Middlebury in 1822 he was Editor of a Religious Newspaper in Wilmington, Delaware, then taught for a year at Dover. He went to And-

over and was later settled as a Pastor of the Congregational Church in Pittsfield, New Hampshire. Later he went to New York state to preach.

Ebenezer Sperry, son of David Sperry, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, June 3, 1785 and came to Cornwall with his parents in 1788. He graduated in Middlebury in 1905 and pursued his study at Andover. He was several years Pastor at Dunstable, New Hampshire, and served a quarter of a century in Wenham, Mass. Later he moved to Ohio where he served until his decease in 1853.

Miles Powell Squier, D.D. born in 1791, was the son of Wait Squier who came to Cornwall at a very early date but in 1793 moved to New Haven. He graduated at Middlebury in 1811 and at Andover in 1814. He was several years Pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1850 he was Professor of Mental and Moral Science in Beloit College, Wisconsin. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from Middlebury College.

Lucius L. Tilden, son of Luther Tilden, was born in November 1802, and graduated from Middlebury in 1823 and from Andover in 1826. He was Pastor of the Congregational Church in West Rutland 1830-1879, then several years Principal of the Middlebury Female Seminary. He then returned to his farm in Cornwall until 1851 and during that time was Secretary of the Corporation of Middlebury College, and Superintendent of Common Schools for Addison County. He then was appointed Assistant Librarian in Congress.

Hyman A. Wilder was born in Cornwall about 1828 but the family soon left town. He was a graduate of Hamilton College, and having pursued a course of Theological study he entered upon missionary work. With a measure of self-denial and Christian zeal, creditable to himself and to his native town, he devoted himself to missionary labor among the Zulus of South Africa.

Jehial Wright was born in Addison in 1801. Without a college education he entered the Baptist ministry in 1829-30 and supplied in New Haven, Weybridge then moved to Cornwall and supplied the Baptist Church in 1832-33 receiving ordination then. Eleven years he supplied the church in Bridport while residing upon a farm in Cornwall.

James Parker from Saybrook, Conn., was engaged in teaching until 1804 when he was ordained to the ministry and commenced preaching with great zeal and efficiency until his death in 1827, at Troy, Vermont.

Silas Lamb was born about 1790. He was engaged in secular pursuits until middle age when he studied theology and entered the ministry.

*"Faith of our fathers, we will strive
To win all nations unto Thee;
And through the truth that comes from God
Mankind shall then be free;
Faith of our fathers, holy faith,
We will be true to Thee till death."*

CHAPTER XXII

NATIVE MINISTERS OF THE LAST CENTURY

If we review the previous pages we find thirty-seven native ministers before 1862. In the century since that date only two of our native sons have gone into the ministry.

Lyman Blake born in Cornwall, July 19, 1840, graduated from Middlebury College A.B., 1864, A.M., in 1866, then attended Andover Theological Seminary graduating in 1867. He preached in Rowley, Mass., also New Haven, Boston and Westfield, Mass. He died in Jamaica Plain, Mass. October 12, 1900.

Leslie Ernest Sunderland, son of Leslie Ernest and Anna (Stowell) Sunderland was born in DeKalb, Illinois, January 13, 1882. His father died soon. His mother returned to Cornwall with her two small sons. Ernest Sunderland prepared for college in Middlebury High School entering Middlebury College where he graduated in A.B. in 1904. He went to the University of Chicago as a Theological student from 1904-1906; Kenyon College, 1907; where he was ordained. He served as Assistant minister at Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio, 1907-10; Superintendent of Episcopal City Mission, Cleveland 1909-1919; Rector St. Mary's Church, Cleveland 1910-1912; Superintendent, New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society 1919; Chairman Social Service Commission, Diocese of Ohio, 1914 to 1919; D.D. Middlebury 1922. Co-author "The City Mission Idea", member of Committee on Cooperation with the Presiding Bishop in New York, 1926. Lived in New York until his death, November 21, 1939.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE GRADUATES 1862-1962 WHO SERVED AS EDUCATORS

In the last century more of the Middlebury College graduates have followed educational positions as teachers or gone into business.

Lyman Peet graduated from Middlebury College A.B., 1862; A.M., 1864. After teaching a few years he returned to the home farm for the rest of his life, held many town offices, contributed to many farm journals, served as Superintendent of Schools many years.

T. P. Dwight Matthews graduated from Middlebury College A.B., 1870; A.M., 1873. After teaching about ten years he returned to the home farm. He was Superintendent of Schools several years.

James Chipman Porter, son of Dr. M. O. Porter, graduated in Middlebury College A.B., 1870; A.M., 1873. Music was his great ambition. After a few years he settled in Saratoga from 1881 until his death in 1902. He taught music all his life and served as church organist.

Clarence E. Blake born in Cornwall November 29, 1847. He was professor of Greek in several colleges. Published a Homeric Lexicon 1886.

Wrote many articles for periodicals. He received from Middlebury College about 1869 his A.B. and A.M. In 1892 he received his Ph.D. from University of Omaha.

Mary Bolton, one of the first women to enter Middlebury College was born in Cornwall May 16, 1864, taught in Middlebury High School 1888-1891. Received her A.B. and A.M. at Middlebury College.

Eugene Cook Bingham, son of Harrison and Mary Cook Bingham, was born December 8, 1878. Graduated in Middlebury College K.E., A.B., 1899. Student John Hopkins University 1903-1905, University of Berlin 1905-1906, University of Cambridge, England, 1906. Professor of Chemistry, Richmond College, Virginia, 1906-1916. Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, 1916-1945. Consulting Chemist Inventor of viscometer awarded Certificate of Merit by the Franklin Institute and of various forms of plastometers, enabling the first quantitative measurements of plasticity, a fundamental property in colloid chemistry and many industries. Chairman, Metric Committee of the American Chemical Society. Delegate from American Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council to the Eighth Congress of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, held at Warsaw, September 1927. Co-author, "Laboratory Manual of Inorganic Chemistry," and of numerous articles on Viscosity Fluidity etc. Ph.D., John Hopkins University, 1905. Sc.D., Middlebury 1936 Honorary Degree. Died in Easton, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1945.

Walter W. Barnum, son of Rev. Samuel and Susan Barnum, prepared for College in Vermont Academy. Graduated Middlebury College A.B., 1907. Graduate student, Northwestern University 1930-1936. He taught in several high schools. Received A.M. at Northwestern 1936. Author of "High School Physics".

Kathleen Foote, daughter of Abram W. and Kate Nichols Foote, graduated A.B., 1911. Taught three years and Librarian three years.

Emma Easton, daughter of Robert and Gertrude Easton. Graduated Middlebury College A.B., 1911. Taught four years then Secretary 1916-1917 of Lake Placid Club, New York, then at Publishing Department, Lake Placid Club 1922-1935.

Alice Barnum, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Susan Barnum, prepared for college at Vermont Academy. Graduated A.B., 1912 at Middlebury College. Principal of Sheldon, Vermont, High School 1913-1916. Physicians Assistant for her brother Dr. Charles Barnum, Groton, Connecticut.

Alice Easton, daughter of Robert and Gertrude Nichols Easton, born in Cornwall July 23, 1892. Graduated at Middlebury College A.B., 1914; M.S., 1915. Teacher of Domestic Arts, High School, Dover, New Hampshire. Chemist for Merrill Soule Company., Syracuse, New York. Canteen work in France, 1919. Manager Y. W. C. A. in Albany, New York 1919-1921. With the Kellogg Service, New York City, 1928-1929. Manager Colonade Cafeteria, Newark, New Jersey, 1929-1935. Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, Rochester, New York 1935-1945. Food Consultant, U. S. Emergency

Food Commission 1945-1946; H. A. Johnson and Co., Boston 1946 to date. Author of numerous articles on foods.

Joy Rose, daughter of Rev. Samuel Rose, minister in Cornwall, graduated A.B., 1915 at Middlebury College. She has taught many years in Massachusetts High Schools.

Marjorie Lee, born in Cornwall, January 9, 1895, daughter of Edwin and Flora Foote Lee, graduated A.B., 1916. She taught many years in Bristol, Vermont High School.

Clara Barnum, daughter of Rev. Samuel Barnum, Graduated Middlebury College A.B., 1917; A.M., Columbia University.

Sylvia Pastene, daughter of Albert and Harriet DeLong Pastene, born in Cornwall January 16, 1897. Graduate of Middlebury College A.B., 1919. One year student at Wellesley College then graduated in Middlebury in 1919.

Catherine Robbins, daughter of Ralph and Anna James Robbins, born in Cornwall September 3, 1901; graduated B.S., 1923, Middlebury. She taught several years in High Schools.

Geraldine Wimmett, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Wimmett. Graduated Middlebury College A.B., 1924. She taught several years in High Schools.

Louise Elmer, daughter of John and Alice Steele Elmer, graduated A.B., 1925 in Middlebury College. Taught in High Schools several years.

Francis Irons, son of Rev. John and Jessie Irons, graduated from Middlebury College A.B., 1926, after two years at U. V. M. Later attended Columbia University in New York. After teaching four years he was Superintendent to Bennington S. W. School District, 1930 to 1945. Now Director of Vermont Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Education 1945.

Michael George Tulley Sr., son of Charles and Anna Kelley Tulley, born in Cornwall, March 1, 1903. Graduated from Middlebury College A.B., 1924. Taught Cambridge, New York High School 1924-1925. Engineer, N. Y. Telephone Co., Albany, New York 1925-1931. Then returned to the home farm in Cornwall.

Mary Peet, daughter of Edward and Lucy James Peet. A.B., University of Vermont, 1935; A.M., 1936, Middlebury College. Taught for seven years in Puerto Rico. Later taught in Vermont.

BUSINESS CAREERS

Sanford Lane, son of Charles H. and Sarah Sanford Lane, born in Cornwall, September 18, 1882, graduated Middlebury College, K.E.; A.B., 1905. He was with American Bank Co., of New York 1905-1935. Trustee Middlebury College 1916-1944. Alumni Award 1943. Trustee, Porter Hospital, prominent in Red Cross and charitable organizations. Died in Darien, Connecticut, July 10, 1944.

Carleton Warner, son of Frank and Harriet Lane Warner, born in Cornwall, May 7, 1894. Graduated from Middlebury College 1916. Worked all his business life for American Steel and Wire Co., forty-three years. World War I service, U. S. Field Artillery 1918-1919. Died August 4, 1959 in Hartford, Connecticut.

H. Elliott Lane, son of Arthur and Letitia Sanford Lane, born in Cornwall, Vermont March 9, 1901. Graduated from Middlebury College K.E., B.S., 1922. Auditor for the General Electric Co. then District Operating Manager of General Electric Supply Corp., Atlanta, Georgia, for many years.

Sanford Witherell, son of Leslie and Estelle Lane Witherell, born in Cornwall, March 22, 1909. Graduated B.S., 1930 at Middlebury College. He is an extensive apple orchardist in Shoreham.

Stanton Boardman, son of Benjamin and Mabel Vancelette Boardman, born in Cornwall October 10, 1916, Graduated B.S., 1939, Middlebury College. He worked for Soil Conservation Service, Dept. of Agriculture, St. Albans, Vermont. Served as Sgt. in the Army 1941-1945. Now employed at St. Albans, Vermont, Post Office.

Lemuel Peet, son of Edward and Lucy James Peet, graduated A.B., University of Vermont, 1928—at Middlebury A.M. in 1930. Soil Conservationist for the State of Vermont.

CHAPTER XXIII

CORNWALL GRADUATES OF MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE BEFORE 1862

Milo Cook	1804	Aurelien H. Post	1832
Luther P. Blodgett	1805	Lyman B. Peet	1834
William Slade	1807	Orson Rockwell	1834
Ebenezer P. Sperry	1808	Zebulon Jones	1836
Joel L. Linsly	1811	Ashley Samson	1836
Thomas P. Dwight Matthews	1811	Chauncey Abbott	1837
Miles P. Squier	1811	James M. Douglass	1838
Joseph R. Austin	1812	David Foot	1838
Ashley Samson	1812	Hiram Bingham	1839
Reuben Post	1814	Henry N. Hudson	1840
Lucius C. Foot	1815	Darius M. Linsly	1841
Ira Ingraham	1815	Milo D. Cook	1842
Luther G. Bingham	1821	Carlson H. Samson	1845
Ezra Scovel	1822	Patrick Henry Sanford	1845
Lyman Matthews	1822	Stephen W. Reinele	1848
Lucius L. Tilden	1823	Hiram Mead	1850
Jedediah Bushnell	1826	Deodatus D. Haskell	1853
Solomon Foot	1826	Gilbert C. Lane	1856
Martin M. Post	1826	Martin L. Mead	1855
Samuel Everts	1828	Charles M. Mead	1856
Amzi Jones	1828	S. Leroy Blake	1859
Gilbert T. Thompson	1830	Lyman Peet	1861
George C. V. Eastman	1829	Ahira Jones*	
William R. Baxter*		Joel Linsly*	
Human A. Wilder*			

Those with stars (*) graduated from other colleges

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE GRADUATES 1862-1962

Peet, Lyman Walker, A.M., 1864	Ed.
Blake, Lyman Horace, 1866 A.M.	Min.
Matthews, Thomas Porter Dwight, A.B., 1870, A.M., 1873	Ed.
Porter, James Chipman A.M., 1873, Music in Saratoga	Ed.
Cooke, Charles Bell, A.B., 1873, Died in 1873	
Remele, George Hopkins, A.B., 1872, A.M., 1875	Law
Blake, Clarence Eugene, Ph.D., 1892	Ed.

Baxter, Edward Hooker, M.D., 1882	M.D.
Hanon, May Anna, 1887, A.M.	Ed.
Mead, Carl Abel, L.L.B., 1899, Harvard, Midd. A.B., 1891	Law
Bolton, John Peter, A.B., 1896	Law
Bingham, Eugene Cook, A.B., 1899, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins 1905	Ed.
Carr, Reid Langdon, A.B., 1901, L.L.B., 1903, L.L.D., Midd. 1922	Law
Sunderland, Leslie Ernest, A.B., Midd., 1904, D.D. Midd., 1922	Min.
Barnum, Charles Gardiner, A.M., 1905, M.D., Yale, 1911	Dr.
Lane, Sanford Henry, A.B., 1905	Bus.
Barnum, Walter Lawrence, A.B., 1907, A.M., Northwestern, 1930	Ed.
Foote, Kathleen (Carlteon) A.B., 1911	Ed.
Easton, Emma (Towne) A.B., 1911	Ed.
Barnum, Alice Weed, A.B., 1912	Ed.
Physicians' Assistant for her brother Charles	
Sunderland, Edwin S. S., A.B., 1911, L.L.D., 1946, L.L.B. Law School, 1913	Law
Easton, Alice Marie, A.B., 1914, M.S., 1915	Ed.
Rose, Joy Elizabeth, A.B., 1915	Ed.
Lee, Marjorie Ruth, A.B., 1916	Ed.
Barnum, Clara Pauline, A.B., 1917, A.M. Columbia	Ed.
Warner, Carlton Henry, A.B., 1916	Bus.
Pastene, Sylvia Tereas, A.B., 1919	
Foote, Estelle Julia, A.B., 1920, University of Vermont, M.D., 1926	Dr.
Robbins, Catherine Emma, B.S., A.B., 1923	Ed.
Caswell, Mary France, 1923, A.B.	Ed.
Wimmett, Geraldine Catherine, A.B., 1924	Ed.
Tulley, George Michael, 1st. Lieut., A.B., 1924, U. S. Air Force	Ed.
Elmer, Louise Harriet, A.B., 1925	Ed.
Irons, Francis Smith, A.B., 1926	Ed.
Witherell, Sanford Stowell, 1930, A.B.	Bus.
Peet, Lemuel, A.B. UVM, 1928, A.M., Midd., 1930	Bus.
Boardman, Stanton, B.S., 1939	
Lane, Henry Elliot, B.S., 1922	Bus.
Peet, Mary (Green), U. V. M., A.B., 1935, A.M., Midd., 1936	Ed.

Abbreviations used—

Education—Ed.
Minister—Min.
Doctor—Dr.

Lawyer—Law
Business—Bus.

CORNWALL GRADUATES FROM OTHER COLLEGES THAN MIDDLEBURY

Mildred Parkhill Baldwin	A.B., 1923 U. V. M.
Albert Bingham	B.S., 1951 U. V. M.
Anna Bingham	A.B., 1898 Wellesley
Arthur Bingham	1922 Yale
Wilford Bourdeau	A.B., 1942 U. V. M.
Mary Peet Green	A.B., 1936 U. V. M.
Ruth Lambert	B.S., 1960 U. V. M.
Lemuel Peet	A.B., 1928 U. V. M.
Charlotte E. Phillips	B.S., 1953 U. V. M.
Robert W. Phillips	A.B., 1947 Brown
Marilyn Bingham Prior	B.S., 1960 U. V. M.
Helen Cook Sargent	B.S., 1937 U. V. M.
Cynthia Robbins Aubie	B.S., 1960 U. V. M.
Joyce Robbins	B.S., 1953 Bryant
Janet Whitney	B.S., 1960 Simmons
Michael George Tulley	B.S., 1958 U. S. Naval Academy
Patricia Ann Tulley	A.B., 1955 Vassar
A.M., 1958, University of Wisconsin Graduate School 1961	
In June 1962 University of Wisconsin awarded her a Distinguished Teacher Fellowship of \$2500 for the year of 1962-1963 for her Ph.D.	
Albert Sperry	B.S., 1950 Bryant



ABRAM W. FOOTE, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

CHAPTER XXIV

INTERESTING PEOPLE

Many of the most beloved and influential men and women of Cornwall were not college graduates. They served in many ways to make the town a happy place in which to live. This list would be a long one, but only a few of them can be mentioned. Perhaps one of the most friendly was the late Benjamin R. Field, who for nearly eighty years had been serving others in one way or another without a word of criticism from others. A teacher in his High School days said whenever a thing needed to be done for anyone, Ben Field was the one to see the opportunity to help. He was a life-long and prosperous farmer. His roses and other flowers brought joy to many. He was always ready to help in every line of worthy undertakings. He was one of the founders of the Porter Hospital and a Trustee to the end of his life. He served as president for eight years. He was moderator of the town for twenty-four years and of the church for twenty-three years. He was sexton when there was no one else to do the work. He served as selectman five terms. He was ready to undertake any needed job and with his jovial manner and kindly speech it was done.

Abram William Foote, born October 24, 1862, spent most of his life on the farm settled by David Foote in 1795; "only five deeds were recorded on this farm, all from father to son, always in the Foote family." (quote from Foote genealogy, 1934). Mr. Foote held various offices in town, Represented the town in State Legislature in 1900; again in 1915. Senator, 1917 and 1919; Lieut.-Gov., 1921-23, Mr. Foote had the first telephone in town, in 1899. He experimented by putting wire to a neighbor's. He organized the Cornwall Telephone & Telegraph Co. which included surrounding towns. Later he organized three other rural companies in the state, placing a son in charge of each. In 1918, he was appointed Appraiser in Vermont for the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass. He succeeded in passing the Co-operative Fire Insurance Law in our Legislature (against opposition from old established companies). He organized the Patrons' Co-op Fire Ins. Co., in 1915 at great personal risk until it proved itself; this Company gave insurance at much reduced rates to Grange members. In 1924, he organized the Farmers' Co-op., for all farmers in Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Foote traveled extensively in this country and the West Indies; in 1927 they were gone four months on a Mediterranean Cruise.

Mr. Foote compiled and published Vol. I of Foote genealogy in 1907, and Vol. II in 1934. He died May 4, 1941.

Mr. Arthur W. Bingham while not permanently located in Cornwall has a beautiful home and garden here which he occupies at various times each year. It was acquired by James Walker about 1800 and has remained in the family ever since. Jeremiah Bingham, one of the founders of Cornwall, was also his ancestor so he surely belongs to Cornwall. He is a director,

secretary and treasurer of a business established in New York 120 years ago by his grandfather, that manufactures loose-leaf and blank books. His father who was born in Cornwall was a famous doctor in New York, noted in another Chapter.

His philanthropic interests are many. He is President of the Grenfell Association of America which operates four hospitals as well as schools and orphanages and ten nursing stations in Northern Newfoundland and Labrador. Formerly only one boat a year went to that port but now they have two Aircraft which act as flying ambulances and transport personnel, staff, and patients to the various stations in the wild country. He flies to Labrador on an inspection trip the last of August every year. He is a former Trustee of the St. Paul's School of Concord, New Hampshire, where he prepared for college, graduating in Yale in 1922. He has a stamp hobby besides his business which is interesting. He has written a book, the "Postal History of Vermont" which will go to press this fall. He is a trustee of the Philatelic Foundation which has an endowment to promote research and interest in philately. He is very active in the church work of St. James Episcopal Church in New York and has been in the vestry fourteen years. He is glad to be considered a native of Cornwall.

In 1900 Cornwall welcomed its first Rural Free Delivery of mail and for twenty-eight years Robert Easton was the faithful servant to deliver it regardless of the weather with deep snow or deep clay mud with his span of sturdy, gray horses. When he retired in 1928 two hundred friends gathered in the Town Hall to express their appreciation of his kindly and faithful service. Edward H. Peet was in charge of the Meeting and Ben. R. Field presented Mr. Easton with a beautiful Hamilton watch and chain in behalf of the patrons on Rural Route No. 2. In addition to this gift a purse of money added further testimony of the high esteem in which Mr. Easton was held by those he daily served, so many years. At the close he said he wanted to announce to the world that the people on this route were the best people on top of God's green earth.

We need to depart here from specific dates and events and consider one particular moral quality of infinitely greater importance. No history of Cornwall which failed to pay a sincere and highly deserved tribute to William Harrison Bingham, briefly referred to previously, would even approach completeness without mentioning Mr. Bingham, for local history is primarily a recording of the deeds of men and women.

Philanthropy is not necessarily accompanied by great wealth and a world wide stage. It has flowered amid the strictly limited resources of the 1890-1914 era of this section and the narrow confines of a farming township of Northern New England. To some present day residents of the town, Mr. Bingham is not even a name. To others, casual references have given a vague picture. To some few of us he survives as a kindly memory. This writer, with the feeling that quite possibly he has more first hand knowledge of this man's admirable acts, than any one else now living, wishes to put into the record the unqualified statement that he did more financial favors



THE EDWIN WALKER HOUSE BUILT IN 1826
OWNED BY HIS GREAT GRANDSON, ARTHUR WALKER BINGHAM, JR.

to more different people than anyone he has known during a quite long life. He performed through works not words. Few indeed were his local contemporaries who did not at one time or another need and receive a helping hand during his long service as Town Treasurer.

As one looks down the corridor of years, and the good, the bad and the indifferent pass in review, when such a one, all too infrequently appears on the screen of memory, it renews a perhaps sadly lessened faith and in the words of Mr. Justice Holmes, "adds gold to the sunset."

EARLY CORNWALL WOMEN

Some of the young women also desired a higher education. The diploma of Catherine Benton Tilden from the Young Ladies Seminary in Middlebury has been preserved. It is written in beautiful clear penmanship as fine as any engraving, and her name is printed in perfectly shaded large letters. It certified that she was qualified to instruct in the following branches, viz: Geography, ancient and modern, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Rhetorick, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Natural Theology, Moral Philosophy and Logick. Signed by Uziah C. Burnap, Preceptor, August 10, 1821. Her father, Felix Benton pledged at the founding of the College \$100 to be payable in lumber, labor and wheat.

Later Mary Rockwell Porter, born in 1840, attended a private school in Castleton at the age of 12 years. Two years later she went to the Music Vale Conservatory in Connecticut, where she graduated at 18 years. She went with a classmate to Alabama to teach music, but the approaching Civil War required her to return home in 1860. At the railroad station where she was waiting with her baggage, also her guitar and harp, a Southern gentleman remarked, "Young lady, you are not travelling to New York alone are you?" When she assured him that she was, he said, "Well, you would have done to have lived in Revolutionary days." She was considered the best harpist that Music Vale had ever had. Through her entire life she taught music and painting to hundreds in Cornwall and many neighboring towns. She kept two horses for those trips.

Another young lady, Lucretia Redfield, born in the same year, 1840, grew up in Cornwall, in the Peet family. She attended the "Ladies Seminary" in Middlebury and later taught in Cornwall schools. She spent 41 years of her life in Troy, New York, as housemother in the Fresh Air Home there. Her efforts were given freely, continuously and without compensation. Her wonderful personality made her most successful in her welfare work and endeared her to thousands of children of whom she took charge for so many years. She was called "The Angel of the Fresh Air Home." In later years she spent only her summers there through the 94th year of her life.

A few years later in 1850, Sarah E. Guernsey was born. Her career throughout her entire life of 100 years was unusual and often thrilling for she had the spirit of a pioneer perhaps from her Linsley ancestors, who were among the first settlers of Cornwall.

She knew early in life that she wanted a college education and must earn it herself. At the age of 16 years, she taught her first school in a mountain town nearby. She passed the required examination for her teacher's certificate and accepted a salary of \$2.50 for a week, of five and one half days, and such board as had been secured from the lowest bidder, namely 99 cents per week. In her story of her experiences there, she wrote to Mount Holyoke College later, the story of her life. "The district did not lack troublemakers, so the town superintendent was asked to call on me. I saw him write a brief note which he directed me to read and then deliver to the school board. I read, 'Your teacher is all right. Get her a chair to sit in, a new broom to sweep with, and stop fault-finding.'"

She was asked to return several summers to the same school and taught there one entire year taking the time off to earn money for her college course at Mount Holyoke. Every former pupil who could do so returned to school and she had 30 pupils in the old schoolhouse. In 1883, she graduated from college. Later she took courses at Chicago University and the University of Utah. She was the first Cornwall woman to receive a college degree. She taught her next five years at the Mount Hermon School. After a serious operation she returned to Cornwall where she taught about five years. Four of her Cornwall pupils now remember her with great pride.

Her pioneer spirit then took her with her Mother to teach in mission schools in Indian Territory, where Will Rogers was one of her pupils, and then to teach Indians in Northern Michigan. In 1907 she went to Vernal, Utah, still a pioneer, living in her schoolhouse with wolves howling about at night. She kept a saddle horse which she enjoyed greatly. At 70 years she accepted a position as Librarian in Magna, Utah, which she enjoyed for fifteen years, then a friend there secured a pension for her and she spent the remainder of her life in a comfortable Rest Home in Salt Lake City, still helping many people to enjoy life, and keeping them in touch with world news.

At this time her love for Cornwall was uppermost in her thoughts and she sent her life savings of \$1,500 to her cousin, Mr. Edward H. Peet, hoping that it might be used for a central school here. It has been kept as the Linsley Fund for fifteen years but after her 100th birthday, just a year ago, she learned and rejoiced that her dream had come true and a central school was being erected here. Let us ever honor her memory!

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The few Cornwall early settlers who served in the Revolution have been mentioned in previous chapters. Others had traveled North over the Crown Point Road to Ticonderoga and were so impressed with the beauty of the country and the fertility of the soil that later they settled here.

Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Cornwall, Vermont.

Copied from a tablet in the D. A. R. Chapter House.

1	Seth Abbott	36	John Hamblin
2	Jared Abernathy	37	Ambrose Hill
3	John Alvord	38	Benjamin Hodge
4	Eldad Andrus	39	Ephraim Holdridge
5	Ethan Andrus	40	Stephen Holley
6	Roger Avery	41	Elisha Hurlburt
7	Timothy Baker	42	Job Hutchinson
8	Miles Baldwin	43	Samuel Ingraham
9	John Beecher	44	Nathan Ingraham
10	Zachariah Benedict	45	Nathan Jackson
11	Felix Benton	46	Israel Janes
12	Jeremiah Bingham	47	Jonathan Jennings
13	Nathaniel Blanchard	48	Zebulon Jones
14	Calvin Bliss	49	Gershom Justin
15	Samuel Blodgett	50	William Justin
16	John Boynton	51	James Lawrence
17	Joseph Cogswell	52	Jacob Linsley
18	Abijah Davis	53	Joel Linsley
19	Abisha Delano	54	Abiel Linsley
20	Nathan Delano	55	Gideon Miller
21	James Douglass	56	David Parkhill
22	Jared Farnham	57	Enos Morgan
23	Elisha Field	58	Jacob Peck
24	David Foote	59	Reuben Peck
25	Daniel Foote	60	Amos Pennoyer
26	Nathan Foote	61	Roswell Post
27	Dr. Frederick Ford	62	Benjamin Reeve
28	Zadock Gibbs	63	John Remele
29	Isiah Gilbert	64	Samuel Richards
30	Reuben Gillett	65	John Robbins
31	Noah Griswold	66	John Rockwell, 1st
32	Hiland Hall	67	John Rockwell, 2nd
33	Reuben Hall	68	Jeremiah Rockwell
34	Azariah Holliday	69	William Samson
35	Nathaniel Hervey	70	Daniel Scovel

- 71 Andrew Simonds
 - 72 William Slade
 - 73 Ebenezer Stebbins
 - 74 Benjamin Stevens
 - 75 Calvin Tilden
 - 76 William Ward
 - 77 Abraham Williamson
 - 78 Moses Wooster
- There are two more that are

not on the tablet.
 79 John Benton
 80 Rebecca Ives Rockwell.

She served as nurse at the battle of Bennington. She was a bride and went with her husband, her father and her father-in-law. Her record has been accepted by the National Society D. A. R.

THE WAR OF 1812-1814

In regard to the policy which started the war of 1812 there was in this town much diversity of opinion. Excitement ran high between the "democrats" and the "federalists", who were nearly equally divided, but when our territory was threatened with invasion, they stood shoulder to shoulder against a common foe. When in the spring of 1814 the alarm was sounded that the British forces on the Lake were intending to destroy McDonough's fleet, then being built at Vergennes, the citizens, as if moved by an electric spark, shouldered their muskets and flew to the rescue. In the following autumn when word came that the British armies were marching upon Plattsburgh men dropped their implements of labor, seized the weapons of war and marched forth. The following incidents have been furnished by Major Orin Field who personally shared the fatigues and perils of the march,— "In September 1814, Plattsburgh, N. Y. was invaded by the British army, 14,000 strong. The alarm was sounded through our valleys and our militia soon responded to the call. Men left their work and took their guns, and in parties of six to a dozen, were soon on their way to the scene of the conflict. On arriving at Burlington most of the volunteers from Cornwall gathered themselves in a company commanded by Capt. Edmund B. Hill, while others joined him after reaching Plattsburgh. The night of the 10th of September, we camped three miles south of the Fort. Early next morning we were aroused by the booming of cannon in the distance, when it was ascertained that the two fleets were engaged. The volunteers some 1500 in number, were commanded by Gen. Samuel Strong of Vergennes, Col. Lyman of Charlotte, Col. Hastings Warren of Middlebury, Maj. Somers Gale of Cornwall, and were soon marching down on the west bank of Lake Champlain. In a short time we came in sight of the two fleets and we could see the water fly as the balls sped on through the waves.

As we neared the Fort the column filed to the left and entered an open forest where a lumber road was traceable. At this point we soon saw the air filled with shot and shell, some bursting over our heads, knocking down one of our men, who was soon up and in his place again—our destination being the upper crossing of the Saranac. Just before reaching the river, we encountered a body of some four hundred of the enemy, who saluted us with several shots or rounds, when they showed us their backs."

Near evening on the 17th of September Dr. Ford and Dr. Oliver Eells heard that many of the volunteers were wounded so they left immediately

for the scene of action but on reaching Burlington learned that all had been cared for, so returned. In the brief action which immediately followed the severe naval battle upon the lake no one of the volunteers from Cornwall was injured.

Another incident in the history a topic of much comment and excitement at the time, may interest the reader.

During the War of 1812, many who were opposed to it, cared more about the gains on exchange of goods with Canada than the support of new intercourse laws, so were engaged in smuggling goods over the boundary line. The penalty in case of detection of the operators was the loss of their goods and the confiscation of their teams. William Slade became a deputy collector, incited, no doubt by his political zeal. To check the transit of contraband, he stretched long chains across the highway during the night, just south of his house, confident that would arrest the progress of the passer-by until they might be visited and examined. Certain men improved the hours of a dark night to detach the chains and remove them to a rocky pasture where they were concealed in the crevice of a rock. Search for them was unavailing. Both hard words and hard feelings ensued and finally one young man was arrested and brought to trial but it resulted in his acquittal. No one disclosed the secret until after the war closed. Later William Slade received an anonymous letter stating where he might find the chains securely concealed on his own property.

The following list records those who were at Plattsburg—1814:

Edmund B. Hill, Captain
William Hamilton, Erastus Reeve, Lieutenants
Ezra Mead, Ensign; Daniel Sanford, Orderly
Hosea Brooks, Acting Surgeon
Elijah Foot, Josiah Pond, Rufus Mead, Sergeants
Ozias Sanford, Corporal

PRIVATES

Roger Avery	Isaac Fisher	Helen Mead
John Avery	Russel Foot	Paul Moore
Daniel Avery	Truman C. Gibbs	Ephraim Pratt
Abiram Avery	Reuben Gillett	Amos Pennoyer
Ethan Andrus	Elihu Grant	Russel Richards
E. B. Baxter	Henry Green	Samuel Richards
Felix Benton	Enos Hamlin	Zadoc B. Robbins
Elijah Benton	Joel Harrington	Ransom Robinson
Noah L. Benton	Ami Harrington	John Sanford
Asahel Bingham	Ira Harrington	Jonah Sanford
Abel Benedict	Harry Hill	Marston Sherwood
William Cook	William Hurlburt	Nathaniel Sherwood
Austin Dana	Jesse Keeler	Ezekiel Scovel
Elijah Durfey	Henry Kirkum	Ira Wentworth

Jesse Ellsworth	Gilbert Linsly	Warren Wheeler
Lewis W. Ellsworth	John McNeal	Moses Wooster
Chester Fenn	William Lane	Daniel Wright
Orin Field	Israel McNeal	

William Slade, Baggage Master; Job Lane, Luther Bingham, Benjamin Atwood, Ezra Scovel were teamsters.

Eight from Cornwall:

Harvey Pritchard	Daniel Goodyear
Simeon Balch	Chauncey Cook
Clark Williamson	Harvey Blodgett
Levi Tilden	Alpheus Baker

joined a company from Brandon, because it was more convenient. It was commanded by Captain Michael Brown.

CIVIL WAR

As early as 1841 the subject of slavery caused the formation of a new church known as the Free Church including former members of the Congregational, Methodist and Baptist churches.

It caused much bitterness throughout the town for many years. The Great Rebellion was in progress at the time Mr. Matthews wrote his history of Cornwall so we do not have as much of the local history at that time as we might wish but he does give the names of those who enlisted together with companies to which they belonged, which is correct.

Enlisted for three years:

Edwin S. Stowell, Captain of Co. F, 5th regiment: promoted to be Major of the 9th Regiment	
Calvin Clair, Co. K, 2nd Regiment	
Oliver Clair, Co. K, 2nd Regiment	
Henry Bushee Co. K, 2nd Regiment	
Dennis Allix Co. B, 5th Regiment	
Alvah K. Barton Co. B. 5th Regiment	
Linus S. Evarts Co. B. 5th Regiment	
Nelson L. Baxter, Co. F. 5th Regiment, Drummer	
John Cartell,	" "
Henry Carver,	" "
Joseph Clair,	" "
Elisha Frost	" "
James Fenton,	" "
Louis Goulett,	" "
James W. Higgins,	" "
Dennis Hickey,	" "
Matthias Nero,	" "
Thomas Peck,	" "
Adams Potter,	" "
Edwin C. Rogers,	" "

John Scott, Co. F, 5th Regiment	
Allen J. Searls, " "	Corporal
Isaac J. Stearns, " "	
Charles E. Stearns " "	
Aaron F. Youtt, " "	
Charles E. Youtt, " "	
Lewis Young, " "	
William Austin, Co. I, 5th Regiment	
William H. Austin, Co. C, 7th Regiment	
James Donelly " "	
George Greenleaf, " "	
George Hodges, " "	
Page G. Potter, Co. B, 11th Regiment	
Benjamin Rider, " "	
Loyal Darling, " "	
Charles Baldwin, " "	
James Manly, " "	
William Sharkey, " "	
Emerson Mayo, " "	
E. O. Porter, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 11th Regiment	
Ozias Sanford, Sharp Shooter	
Frank Holley, " "	
Edgar Clair, Co. H, 1st Vermont Cavalry	

Nine Months Men

Enlisted in Orwell Company, Captain Abell

Romeo R. Peck	Adelbert M. Gaft
Hiram D. Wheelock	John W. Wooster
Harrison W. Bingham	Henry Mourry
Lewis S. Newell	William J. Wright
Harvey L. Sheldon	Martin S. Keeler
Henry T. Peck	Almon S. Pinney
Lewis F. Dow	Lucius D. Moody
Andrew R. Simonds	

Enlisted in Middlebury Company

John Demar	Charles Bodoin
Alexis Mahew	Sefroi Mahew

WORLD WAR I

ARMY

Arthur Benedict	Harold Maheu
Davis Bond—Y. M. C. A.—France	Wallace Mayo
Clifford Bresette	Mylon Peck
Charles Bull	Horace Pratt
Harold Butler	Albert Shorkey
Lester Butterfield	Walter Simonds

WORLD WAR I
ARMY (continued)

Allen Drolette	Harold Sperry
Russell Easton	Stanford Sperry
Sanford R. Foote	Edward Stannard
George Halmon	William Swenor
Lee Harris	Charles P. Tulley
John Mott Hoyt	Carlton Warner
Fred Labshere	Charles Wilson
Earl LaPier	Herman Wimmerette
Benjamin Maheu	Stanley Witherell

NAVY

Leo Bordeaux, Chief Engineer	Starr Ealls, Gunners Mate
George Eells	William Spear, 1st Lieut.

RED CROSS NURSE

Hazel Blair

Y. M. C. A. — WOMAN SECRETARY
CANTEEN SERVICE

Alice Easton

WORLD WAR II

Roy E. Adams	John E. Krantz
Rene Belanger	Williams Storrs Lee
Raymond L. Billings	Raymond R. Labshere
Albert R. Bingham Jr.	Percy A. Mack Jr.
Francis Blair	William F. Madden
Charles H. Boardman	Howard W. Maheu
Stanton E. Boardman	Kenneth A. Manchester
Edson Bourdeau	Jean Louis Martin
Wilfred Bourdeau	Fernand R. Martin
Charles J. Conley	John T. McLane Jr.
John T. Conley	Isadore E. Mitchell
George A. Defosier	Edward C. Norton
Leon Desrocher	Lawrence R. Oliver
Donald Downs	Arthur R. Pelland
John Ealls	Robert W. Phillips
Merrill E. Field	Stanton I. Pratt
David E. Fiske	Raymond Riley
Leslie W. Foote	Vernon N. Riley
Arthur Gibeault	Arthur Ringey
Roger W. Gingras	Francis E. Ringey

Kenneth G. Gilmore
Leon N. Gorton
Ernest G. Gorton
Chester F. Harriman
Lucien J. Hotte

Vernon G. Slater
Allen L. Thompson
Russell A. Thompson
George A. Wilcox

KOREAN WAR

Roger Sperry
Maurice Charron

Charles Dourgeois
Henry Paquette

CHAPTER XXVI

TOWN REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATORS

1786 Hiland Hall	1874 Edward S. Dana
1787 Samuel Benton	1876 Dr. E. O. Porter
1788 " "	1878 Anson Frost
1789 " "	1880 Harrison Bingham
1790 Thomas Tolman	1882 Milo B. Williamson
1791 Samuel Benton	1884 Harrison Dean
1792 William Slade	1886 Charles H. Lane
1793-1797 Joel Linsley	1888 Harrison E. Sanford
1798 William Slade	1890 Harvey E. Taylor
1799 Joel Linsly	1892 Charles R. Witherell
1800 William Slade	1894 Arthur T. Lane
1801-1802 Joel Linsly	1896 Alverton S. Bingham
1803-1804 David Foot	1898 Lyman W. Peet
1805-1806 Benjamin Sanford	1900 Abram W. Foote
1807 David Foot	1902 Carlton C. Frost
1808-1809 Joel Linsly	1904 Howard Atwood
1810 Titus Fenn	1906 Ira L. Hamblin
1811-1817 Darius Matthews	1908 Charles F. Benedict
1818-1819 Aaron DeLong	1910 Frank Warner
1820 T. P. Matthews	1913 Frank Foote
1821 Benjamin Sanford	1915 Frank DeLong
1822 Asahel Bingham	1917 Howard Atwood
1823-1824 Benjamin Sanford	1919 Edward Peet
1825-1828 Horace James	1921 John Sperry
1829-1830 Chauncy Cook	1923 Llewlyn Fisher
1831-1832 William Hamilton	1925 Merrill O. Field
1833-1835 Asahel Bingham	1927 John Delaney
1836-1839 Jesse Ellsworth	1929 Arthur Parkhill
1840-1841 Ebenezer Matthews	1931 A. W. Foote
1842 Daniel Sanford	1933 Roy E. Vancelette
1843-1844 Calvin G. Tilden	1935 Maurice Bingham
1845-1846 Abram Foot	1937 Victor Bourdeau
1847-1848 Calvin Tilden	1939 Willard Bruso
1849-1850 R. J. Jones	1941 " "
1851-1852 M. O. Porter	1943 " "
1853 Abram Foot	1945 Ray Gill
1854-1855 Horace A. Pinney	1947 " "
1856-1857 Orin Field	1949 William DeLong
1858-1859 Simeon S. Rockwell	1951 William D. Ringey
1860-1861 Charles D. Lane	1953 " "
1862-1863 Victor Wright	1955 Horace Pratt
1864-1866 Henry Lane	1957 Howard Norton
1867-1868 Rollin Jones	1959 H. Ward Bedford
1869-1870 Julius B. Benedict	1961 " " "
1871-1872 Franklin Hooker	

Senators in The Vermont General Assembly
From The Town of Cornwall, County of Addison

<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Senator</i>
1853; 1854	Rollin J. Jones
1869	Rollin J. Jones
1900	Edward O. Porter, M.D.
1917-18	Abram W. Foote
1925-26	Frank B. Foote
1931-32	Edward H. Peet
1959-60; 1961-62	Willard C. Bruso

PROBATE JUDGES — TOWN CLERKS

CORNWALL PROBATE JUDGES

1801-1819	Darius Matthews
1855-1868	Calvin Tilden
1872-1873	Bell Cook
1959-	Stuart Witherell

TOWN CLERKS OF CORNWALL

1784-1892	Joel Linsly	18 years
1803	Martin Post	
1804-1818	Joel Linsly	14 years
1819	Darius Matthews	
1820-1837	Asahel Bingham	17 years
1838-1854	Marcus O. Porter	16 years
1855	B. F. Bingham	
1856-1860	Marcus O. Porter	4 years
1861-1873	Samuel Everts	12 years
1873-1875	T. P. Dwight Matthews	
1875-1878	Henry Lane	
1878-1928	Charles H. Lane	50 years
1928-1937	Mrs. C. H. Lane	9 years
1937-1961	Rodney Robbins	24 years
1961-	Mrs. William Ringey	